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COAL OPERATORS TOLD GOVERNMENT CONTROL IS NEAR

Private Management Can Only Continue, They Are Warned, if It Furnishes Promptly the Fuel Which Public Requires

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—Whether the coal industry in this country will eventually pass into federal control, or remain under private management and operation, will be decided by the way in which the operators meet the present urgent need for increased production of bituminous coal and prompt quick and efficient distribution, J. D. A. Morrow, vice-president of the National Coal Association, stated in a warning issued yesterday.

Cooperation with the Interstate Commerce Commission is needed, said Mr. Morrow, to insure rapid delivery of coal to New England, upper New York and the northwestern section of the country, all of which are dangerously short on coal shipments as shown by statistics. The northwestern states are probably in the most critical situation, as they are shown to be short 5,000,000 tons of coal ordinarily shipped via the Great Lakes.

Industry at Crossroads
"The coal industry is at a crossroads," Mr. Morrow's statement said. "It will either go forward along the splendid pathway of individual enterprise and initiative, or it will find itself treading the rocky pathway of everlasting governmental regulation and control. The ability of private enterprise in this business and private enterprise in the management of railways is faced with a test of its sufficiency."

Mr. Morrow endorsed and urged prompt cooperation by the operators in the new plan adopted by the Interstate Commerce Commission on Tuesday. This plan is expected to meet the emergency situation brought about by the present tie-up, in part, by giving priority on car supply and car movement to coal destined for the sections of the country suffering the greatest shortage. It can only be successful, in Mr. Morrow's opinion, if the operators are ready and willing to do their part in increasing production to a point beyond that at which it now stands.

"Failure would justify federal control, which would be fastened upon the coal industry permanently," Mr. Morrow continued. "There will be no such failure. This effort deserves the gratitude and assistance of every coal operator in the United States."

Duty to Help Program
"Whatever inconveniences and sacrifices may be asked of any operator to put this program through should be cheerfully accepted. Every individual operator should do his utmost to comply with the commissioner's order until the necessary increased production is obtained and furnishes complete relief to the whole situation."

A meeting of the Anthracite Mine Commission, which on Tuesday concluded its public hearings at Scranton, Pennsylvania, has been scheduled for the latter part of this month, probably July 31. This commission was named by President Wilson to determine wages and working conditions of more than 150,000 anthracite coal miners, after a series of investigations.

The meeting is called for the purpose of discussing and analyzing the proceedings, testimony and exhibits which have been presented before the commission by the operators and the miners. A decision will be made on the basis of these results.

Federal Control Urged

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

INDIANAPOLIS, Indiana.—A resolution calling on President Wilson to reinstate federal fuel control because of the seriousness of the coal situation, was passed by the Senate of the Indiana General Assembly yesterday and sent to the House for concurrence. The House bill providing for the creation of a State commission to fix the price of coal and if necessary to take over and operate mines, has been reported out of committee in the Senate without recommendation. Some members of the Senate opposing the measure, assert that its broad powers border on Socialism and would not stand in courts.

A. J. VOLSTEAD IS AGAIN A CANDIDATE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

ST. PAUL, Minnesota.—A. J. Volstead, author of the prohibition enforcement act, who was defeated by the Rev. O. J. Kvale, of Benson, Minnesota, in the June primaries, is declared to be the duly nominated candidate of the Republican Party by the decision of the Twelfth District Court of Minnesota. The court annulled the Rev. Mr. Kvale's nomination, holding that his statements, made in an unsigned pamphlet, that Andrew J. Volstead, his opponent, was a pronounced atheist, that he sneered at the Bible, were false and carried weight with voters contrary to the corrupt practices act of Minnesota.

LIQUOR TRAFFIC NOW "GONE FOREVER"

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

SALT LAKE CITY, Utah.—Abolition of the liquor traffic is just as much an accomplished fact as the abolition of slavery, according to Clark Howell, publisher of the Atlanta Constitution, and Democratic national committeeman from Georgia, who was in Salt Lake City recently on the way to his home in Atlanta, after attending the Democratic convention.

"Liquor has gone forever; it will no more return than will slavery," Mr. Howell stated. "The great majority seem to recognize this fact," he added.

ARMENIANS SEEK HARPOOT REGION

Population of Province Said to Be Largely of That Race, and Inclusion in Armenian State Is Demanded in Memorandum

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York.—A memorandum urging the inclusion of Harpoot, as well as all other Armenian provinces, within the boundaries of Armenia, was presented to President Wilson yesterday by Dr. H. Kambourian and Bedros Terzian of New York in behalf of the United Educational and Benevolent Societies in the United States. This memorandum, made public by the American Committee for Armenian Independence, whose main object is the reconstitution of an independent Armenian state which shall include all the provinces of Armenia, says that Harpoot, always an important state in Armenia major, has been regarded by international treaties as a predominantly Armenian province.

The province of Harpoot is said to have a population of 450,000 divided as follows: Armenians, 168,000; Turks, 102,000; sedentary Kurds, 75,000; nomadic Kurds, 20,000; Kizilbashis, 80,000; Nestorians, Jacobites, and Chaldeans, 5,000. Of the 360 villages and towns of the Province of Harpoot, none is without some building whose inscriptions attest its Armenian origin.

Armenians Control Trade

The entire commerce, agriculture and industry of Harpoot are in the hands of the Armenians, according to this memorandum, which states that, with few exceptions, the mills, factories, shops, stores and markets are controlled and manned by Armenians. The bankers, lawyers, teachers, other professional men and artisans are exclusively Armenians; the most intelligent, industrious and capable element of the population is the Armenian.

"Harpoot has, also, been a great center of Armenian culture," it reads. "Besides the well-known American institution, Ephraim College, formerly Armenia College, and two French schools and one German school, there are two Armenian national colleges and 27 Armenian high schools. The students of these educational institutions are exclusively Armenians. The Province of Harpoot has supplied 75 per cent of all the ministers, professors and teachers of Armenia."

"Without the rich and fertile provinces of Harpoot, Sivas, Diarbekir and Cilicia, which abound in coal, iron, silver and other minerals, Armenia would be a barren, mountainous country, deprived of the necessary means to become a strong and self-sustaining country."

Thousands Wish to Return Home

"There are at present living in Egypt, Syria, Mesopotamia, the Caucasus, Europe and America, thousands of Armenians of Harpoot anxious to return home with their families as soon as their birthplace is liberated."

"We, the representatives of the United Educational and Benevolent Societies of Harpoot in the United States, respectfully submit to you, as the acknowledged champion of the rights of small nationalities, the subjoined preambles and resolutions unanimously adopted by the Armenians of New York City and vicinity, natives of the Province of Harpoot, Armenia, in a mass meeting at Assembly Hall:

"Whereas, The Supreme Council in requesting President Wilson to arbitrate the boundaries of Armenia has excluded from it the Province of Harpoot, as well as other provinces of integral Armenia, and,

"Whereas, The exclusion of these provinces will render impossible the reconstitution of a united and independent Armenia, be it therefore,

Resolved, That in the name of 100,000 Armenians of the Province of Harpoot martyred during the late war, we demand the reconstitution of a united Armenia according to the memorandum presented to the peace conference by the Armenian national delegation, and we protest against the exclusion of Harpoot from the boundaries of Armenia, and be it,

Resolved, That we request President Wilson to include the Province of Harpoot, as well as all the other Armenian provinces, in the boundaries of Armenia, and be it further,

Resolved, That we express our grateful appreciation for the sympathetic interest with which President Wilson has consistently upheld the cause of Armenian independence."

DEFEAT OF CHINESE REBELS ANNOUNCED

Brilliant Tactics of Loyalist General Tuen Defeat Into Victory—Further Move Against the Leader of Rebellion Indicated

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

PEKING, China (Wednesday).—The rebellion of the militarist Anfu Party in China against the President of the Republic has taken on a new phase through the collapse of the Anfu western front. The front was broken by the superior strategy of General Wu Pei-fu, leader of the Reform Party, who is in charge of the loyalist troops.

Returning soldiers report that the fighting was severe and that they underwent many hardships, including lack of food.

Chang Tso-ling, another leader of the Reform Party, and commander at Mukden, took the field with his forces against Tuan Chi-ju, former Premier, and principal leader of the revolt. The result is that hundreds of wounded from Tuan Chi-ju's defeated army are pouring back from Pao Ting-fu about 30 miles south of Peking. General Wu Pei-fu's smart tactics having converted defeat into victory. General Tuan Chi-ju's troops advanced too far and were outflanked. Great confusion followed, in fact the confusion was greater than the actual loss, and the troops still remain badly demoralized. The authorities have been unsuccessful in reopening the railways, but communication by wire between Hankow and Shanghai has been established.

Meanwhile, concentration of Chinese troops at Tien-tsin indicates an approaching move against Gen. Tuan Chi-ju's troops from the south. News sent out by the rival factions regarding the fighting, however, is so contradictory that it is accepted with reserve here. Both sides are evidently magnifying the extent of skirmishes and multiplying casualties. The Chinese claim to have captured three brigades, including part of the Japanese-trained frontier defense force, which was raised prior to the Siberian intervention.

General Tuen Thought Defeated

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—Neither the Department of State nor the Chinese Legation were in a position yesterday to confirm reports from the Far East to the effect that Gen. Tuan Chi-ju, the former Premier of China and leader of the Anfu forces, had been forced to capitulate after a series of defeats in the neighborhood of Peking.

The report, however, received considerable credence for the reason that General Tuen had been badly defeated in every engagement in which he met the Chihli troops under Gen. Wu Pei-fu. The insistence of General Tuen that the latter general be dismissed from his command was one of the principal causes of the clash between the rival military factions. The latest official communications indicated that General Tuen had been forced back to Lofa, on the railroad line between Peking and Tientsin.

Indications are that the fighting in this region interfered to some extent with communications between Peking and Tientsin, and this may account for the lack of information from official sources yesterday. Nothing had developed, however, it was stated, to indicate that the situation had become more serious from the viewpoint of foreign residents in the Chinese capital.

POPULAR PROTEST AGAINST STRIKERS

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

ROME, Italy (Wednesday).—The Workers Council has ordered a 24-hours general strike here. The tramway workers resumed work on Tuesday morning, but decorated the cars with red flags and Bolshevik emblems. The populace, enraged by this action, attacked the cars, tearing down the flags and beating the drivers and conductors, many of whom were badly injured. The tramway service is again suspended.

Despite the termination of the railway strike, few lines were working on Tuesday. Practically every leader of the tramway strikers has received some injury at the hands of the public. Public indignation is so strong that they dare not appear in the open street, and they are now seeking the protection of the police they have so long insulted.

Their organization threatened a general strike, which has now been called, but the people are solid against them. Never have the people shown their feeling with such result. Socialist deputies are becoming increasingly alarmed, and Mr. Turati has gone so far as to say that the people are justified in revolting.

ARGENTINA WITHDRAWS LOAN

BUENOS AIRES, Argentina.—After severely criticizing the Senate for its failure to ratify the \$200,000,000 cereal loan to England, France and Italy, negotiated more than two years ago, President Irigoyen yesterday withdrew the measure, thereby nullifying it. Owing to the long delay, the Allies had already notified the president they were no longer interested.

DISTURBANCES IN AN EGYPTIAN COURT

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

CAIRO, Egypt (Wednesday).—The trial of the alleged "vengeance gang" did not begin in earnest on Tuesday, owing to a statement by the Crown Prosecutor that witnesses for the prosecution had been intimidated. One student, said to be a member of the intimidating gang, has been arrested. The prosecution produced evidence showing that, last Sunday, one witness received a threat that he would be killed and that his father's house would be burned if he gave evidence against the accused. If he refused to give evidence, the promise was made that he would receive a monetary reward.

The court, which was presided over by General Linton Thorpe as judge-advocate, thereupon adjourned to await instructions from the convening authority. Subsequently there were lively demonstrations by crowds outside the court and in corridors, when Abdul Rahman and Bey Fahmy, escorted by the military and police, arrived, the disturbance being renewed later on the arrival of 27 other prisoners. The president intimated that he would immediately send to prison anyone in court who joined in the demonstration.

All the accused pleaded not guilty. The prosecution then cited an English paper, printed in Cairo, for contempt of court, and an apology was accepted. "Al Ahran," the leading Nationalist organ, was also cited, and a reporter deposed that information was given him by a native barrister, who said he had been in the habit of discussing pending trials. The matter was referred to a higher authority with the request that disciplinary and preventive action be taken. When the court adjourned for the day, Egyptians surrounded the dock and shook hands with and encouraged the prisoners, and the military and police had to clear the building.

GENERAL GONZALES IS GIVEN FREEDOM

Friends of Mexico's De Facto Government Regard Action as an Assurance of Provisional President's Established Tenure

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—Gen. Pablo Gonzales, former candidate for the Mexican presidency and the alleged leader in the recent rebellion to overthrow the de facto government, was set at liberty in Monterey by orders of the Secretary of War, according to a dispatch reaching the Mexican Embassy yesterday.

The setting at liberty of the accused leader might mean either that the new regime does not feel itself sufficiently strong to deal severely with General Gonzales, or that the government feels so strong as to have little to fear from his future activities. Representative of the de la Huerta regime believe that the latter hypothesis more nearly accounts for the decision to release the rebel leader.

They claim that this action will strengthen the government, because it will indicate that they have nothing really to fear from General Gonzales, that they do not even consider it necessary to keep him under arrest as a political prisoner; that he is henceforth a "marked man," and that his chances of coming back and playing a leading part in the political field have been discounted. While few details have reached here through official channels in regard to the matter, it is considered in official circles that his mere apprehension served as a warning to other leaders who may be planning revolts against the government. The statement given out by the Mexican Embassy on the subject said: "The Mexican Embassy is in receipt of official dispatches to the effect that General Pablo Gonzales was set in absolute liberty in Monterey, on orders issued by the Secretary of War."

The statement also added: "It has been officially denied by President de la Huerta that negotiations have been entered into by the government representatives with emissaries sent by the bandit leader, Francisco Villa, as reported in the press. The President added that although efforts were made by private individuals to that end, the government did not find it consistent to enter into any agreement with said leader. Official advice reaching the Mexican Embassy denied the reported capture of a man named Taboada, who was said to be Villa's emissary during the private negotiations for the latter's surrender."

"Several military officers from the State of Chiapas which was recently reported as being in open rebellion against the federal government, have come to Mexico City to hold conferences with the President and to offer him their adherence and support. They stated that the situation in their state is entirely normal, and that public opinion is highly favorable to the present government."

IRISH RIOTS AFTER RECENT OUTRAGES

Large Destruction of Property in Tuam Follows Shooting of Two Constables—Demonstration in Favor of Jim Larkin

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

DUBLIN, Ireland (Wednesday).—Two more Irish police constables have been ambushed and killed, and the effect of their comrades has been to get out of hand in Tuam. Police Constables Burke and Carey were shot while proceeding from the Galway assembles to Dunmore on Monday evening. The police van in which they were traveling, the representative of The Christian Science Monitor is informed, was ambushed outside Tuam, and two other constables who were in the van were disarmed and permitted to proceed to Tuam, whither their comrades were conveyed and taken in charge at the police barracks.

All was quiet until about 5 a. m. on Tuesday, when the inhabitants were startled by musketry fire, followed by loud explosions, and, later on, it was found that the town hall was in flames and several other buildings were gutted by fire. Houses of prominent Sinn Feiners were fired into and partially wrecked by uniformed men. The military soon arrived on the scene, but took no part in the proceedings. It is estimated that over £100,000 worth of damage has been done.

Only the week before, the representative of The Christian Science Monitor learns, the first public Sinn Fein court was held in Tuam Town Hall, and the next sitting was fixed for Thursday.

As a sequel to the disturbances, the Tuam police barracks were burned down this morning. Nobody, however, was injured.

Excuse for Shooting

According to the Irish Bulletin, a secret organ of Sinn Fein, over £1750 was handed to the general manager of the Great Southern & Western Railway of Ireland by a Roman Catholic priest on Tuesday. The sum represents the amount recovered of money stolen from the company's pay train, which had been held up by armed men at Killanin, County Limerick. Sinn Feiners are stated to have traced and arrested the robbers and deducted £238 for expenses.

The representative of The Christian Science Monitor learns that the reason given by members of Commissioner Smyth for perpetration of the crime is the report of a speech he made on June 19 to the Royal Irish Constabulary force in Listowel, County Kerry. Four constables, who resigned, assert that Commissioner Smyth, in his speech, made an attack on the hunger strikers and Sinn Feiners and advocated stern reprisals on all civilians who did not immediately put up their hands when called upon to do so.

In the House of Commons on Wednesday, Sir Hamar Greenwood, Chief Secretary for Ireland, read an order issued by Colonel Smyth, which stated that a policeman was perfectly justified in shooting any man who was seen carrying arms or was suspected of carrying arms who did not immediately throw up his hands when ordered to do so. Every protection would be given to the police so that they should not be identified by Sinn Feiners after the inquest. He would not tolerate reprisals; they brought discredit on the police, and he would deal most severely with any officer or man concerned in them. This report is entirely different from the alleged transcript circulated in Ireland.

A Larkin Demonstration

The Dublin Trades Council issued a notice yesterday calling on all workers in Dublin to stop work from Tuesday night until Thursday in support of the demand for the release of Jim Larkin.

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MR. LLOYD GEORGE EXPLAINS NEED OF HELPING THE POLES

British Premier Says That Owing to Interference of Bolsheviks in Other Countries, Independent Poland Is Necessary

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

WESTMINSTER, England (Wednesday).—In the House of Commons on Wednesday, Mr. Lloyd George made his expected speech regarding Spa and Poland. Interest in the remarks on Germany were discounted by press accounts of the conference, and the main interest was devoted to the situation in Poland.

With regard to Turkey, he said that the Greek troops were well organized and admirably led, and, fighting with great bravery, had cleared up the situation in Asia Minor in 10 days, order having been restored. They were now undertaking the same work in Thrace. Turkey was now broken and the British Government had no reason to regret this as Turkey has broken almost every promise ever made and had sold practically every friend, including Great Britain. The experiment of using Greek forces had been gratifying and promised success.

The Allies, he said, had given the Turks 10 days to reply to the terms, and he was hopeful that their signature would be attached to the treaty.

Turning to Poland, the Premier referred to the Bolshevik policy of non-intervention, so long as it related to their own affairs, but this policy, he said, never prevented them from interfering in the affairs of every other nation. They had an elaborate organization for subverting every other government in Europe.

After granting that the Poles had made a mistake in the action they took, it was certain that an independent Poland was essential to the whole fabric of peace. The Allies had come to the conclusion to take the necessary steps to arrest the destruction of Poland. Hence the document which was sent from Spa to the Soviet Government with full consent, and at the request of the Allies.

So far as he could judge from the rather incoherent document, received last Sunday from the Soviet Government, they were willing to negotiate direct with Poland, but objected to meeting in London. From some phrase in the document he gathered they were willing to negotiate with a proletarian government, and if that were a condition it was an intolerable one. Poland had chosen her government by universal suffrage, and, in order to test the bona fides of the Bolshevik document, the Poles had been advised to approach the Soviet armies and apply for an armistice with a view to peace. If, despite this, the Soviet army still marched on the British Government would give every assistance in its power to the Poles.

Meantime, time was pressing and the French and British governments had sent special envoys to Poland to report and advise what steps were necessary to enable Poland to defend her territory. The British envoys included the British Ambassador at Berlin with a military representative, and it was possible that Marshal Foch would follow.

As to the conference with the Germans, it was the impression of every allied representative that the German Chancellor and his able coadjutors were perfectly honest, upright men, who would do their best to carry out the Treaty. There was now complete agreement among the Allies as to the distribution of the amount received from Germany by way of reparation.

FLOOD CONTROL APPROPRIATION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office
SACRAMENTO, California.—The government's appropriation of \$500,000 for continuing flood control work on the lower Sacramento River has been matched by the State of California.

KING ALFONSO DEPARTS

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office
LONDON, England (Wednesday).—The King and Queen of Spain concluded their unofficial visit to England this morning and left Victoria station for Dover shortly before 11 o'clock. There was a large gathering of members of the British royal family and other notables to see them off, including the King, Queen Mary, Princess Mary, the Duke of York, and Prince Henry.

Policy of France

Premier Definitely Ranges Himself Against the Bolsheviks

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its correspondent in Paris
PARIS, France (Wednesday).—"Then it is war." This interjection of duty during the speech of Mr. Millerand in the Chamber of Deputies is a vigorous but exact appreciation of the French Premier's declaration on the policy to be adopted towards Russia.

It is possible that actions may not correspond with orations, for it is difficult to see how France or England can practice a war policy in present circumstances. There was little new in Mr. Millerand's account of the Spa negotiations in so far as they concern Germany, but this Russian declaration is causing much agitation. Mr. Lloyd George endeavored to arrange an armistice preliminary to the general peace between Russia and Poland, and at Spa Mr. Millerand appeared to be in complete accord. The reply of Russia, in effect, intimates that Russo-Polish relations do not concern the Entente, but will be settled in direct negotiations between Poland and Russia. France and England are not admitted as arbitrators.

Without waiting for an expression of the British viewpoint, Mr. Millerand has committed France to a hostile policy. He characterized the Soviet reply as of rare impertinence. Basing himself on this response, he declared that he must abstain from negotiations with Russia, while appreciating the initiative of England. Laying stress upon the promise of aid that was made to Poland in case the armistice overtures were rejected, he in-

stated that France must keep her word, as he was sure England would. Moreover he proposes to aid General Wrangel, whom Moscow regards as a rebel for his resistance in the Crimea.

The interpretation which is given to this pronouncement, both in Socialist and governmental circles, is that France, either alone or in conjunction with the Allies, intends to intensify the opposition to the Moscow Government. The danger, as seen here, is that Russia may send armies as far as Warsaw and leave her agents to spread Bolshevism in the whole of Poland. Thus there would be destroyed the structure of the French foreign policy. Poland as a buffer state against Bolshevism would no longer exist, and direct contact would be established by Moscow with Germany with possibly disastrous consequences to the Allies.

If Mr. Millerand's statement has its logical consequences, something more than a batch of French officers must be sent to the Vistula. Otherwise Poland may be encouraged to resist all Russian terms without obtaining efficacious allied support. It is hardly necessary to repeat that France can hardly send an army at this moment. At once there is a cry of alarm that a new war is about to begin and many people, beside the Socialists, will offer strenuous opposition.

Much depends, however, on the British interpretation of the facts.

French newspapers take a grave view of the Russo-Polish question. The "Intransigent," which is a representative journal, while blaming Poland for her youthful exuberance, raised the possibility of Germany and Russia forming one solid block, while at the same time, by a sort of declaration of war to Armenia, the Bolshevik army is joining up with the Turks of Mustafa Kemal.

Poland, to which should be joined Czechoslovakia and Rumania, is the only obstacle to the German-Russo-Turkish combination, and if Poland disappears, or is converted to Bolshevism, there will be from the Rhine to the far ends of Siberia, and from the White Sea to the Mediterranean, a single huge mass of men marching towards the west.

That is the peril to be avoided at all costs. Can Mr. Lloyd George avoid it by negotiations with Moscow? Paris insists on the presence of the Bolshevik 150 miles from Warsaw and their determination to sign peace only with a Polish Soviet Government. At the same time they have crossed the Rumanian frontier. No illusions are entertained about General Wrangel in the Crimea. He has only a few thousand men, and will be swept away whenever Leon Trotsky pleases.

MOVEMENT TO AID MR. DEBS CHECKED

Socialist Party Quotes Its Candidate for Presidency as Opposing Proposed Pardon

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois—The statement is made from the national headquarters of the Socialist Party that Eugene V. Debs does not desire release from prison at the hands of the present Administration, following the announcement of a telegram from Parley P. Christensen, Farmer-Labor Party candidate for the presidency, to Senator Warren G. Harding and Governor James M. Cox, requesting that they join in a demand to release the Socialist Party candidate from serving a ten-year sentence for violation of the Espionage Act. The statement follows, in part:

"The national organization of the Socialist Party deeply appreciates the sportsmanship and the common decency displayed by Mr. Christensen in asking the two old party candidates for President to unite with him in a demand for the release of Eugene V. Debs from prison, where he is confined because of his expressions of opinion during the war time."

"Mr. Debs, nevertheless, has expressed himself as being unwilling to receive any favors from the present Administration. In a letter to the national organization of his party, dated at Atlanta, Georgia, July 11, Mr. Debs said: 'I object emphatically to any further appeal being made for me to the present occupant of the White House. I have absolutely nothing to ask at the hands of the Wilson-Palmer-Burleson Administration.'"

"The national organization of the Socialist Party will not, however, relax its effort to secure the immediate release, not only of Mr. Debs, but also of all men and women confined in prison, or under conviction, solely for the expression of their political opinions, industrial activities or religious beliefs."

LABOR PICKETING OF RESTAURANTS BARRED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office

BOISE, Idaho—The picketing of restaurants in order to deter patronage from those places has been declared unlawful in a decision handed down in the district court.

The case grew out of trouble between the proprietors and employees of a number of hotels and restaurants. When a strike was declared by the Cook and Waiters Union, the employers hired non-union labor to replace the strikers. The strikers then instituted a system of picketing in front of the eating houses during meal hours.

In his decision making the injunction against the picketers permanent, Judge Reddock said: "The fact that the defendants had a grievance against the plaintiffs which in their judgment justified the allow them to follow this up with such means as would result in the destruction of the plaintiff's business."

SIGNIFICANCE OF MR. COX'S ACTION

Declaration of Agreement With President Wilson Presents United Front to Opposition But Displeases Treaty Enemies

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—In the four days that have elapsed since President Wilson and Gov. James M. Cox of Ohio, the Democratic presidential nominee, issued their declaration of harmony and united purpose after the conference at the executive mansion, the declaration has been scanned eagerly by friends and foes of the Democracy in an effort to appraise the political significance of Governor Cox's acceptance of the Wilson mantle without demur or reservation.

The declaration, in which Franklin D. Roosevelt, candidate for the vice-presidency, joined, had the immediate effect of serving notice on the Republican leaders that their opponents had not overlooked the first maxim of political strategy, namely, the presentation of a united front to the "unified" command.

This was, in a general sense, an asset, but there was unquestionably a very strong and forceful liability attached to the declaration. The liability is probably overestimated by a national capital now in the political doldrums. However, out of the Democratic ranks, from those Democrats particularly who did not see eye to eye with the President on the League of Nations issue, there has been heard a clear and distinct note of discordance and even disapproval of the extent to which Governor Cox went in declaring that whatever the President promised he would "endeavor with all his strength to give."

Reservations Not Discussed

The assertion was interpreted to mean that Governor Cox would make President Wilson's promises his own in all essentials. As a matter of fact it is possible to state now that at the White House conference the question of reservations to the League covenant were not discussed at all, and, feeling the reaction from prominent Democrats, friends of Governor Cox now hasten to declare that the position of the Democratic candidate will not be made known until his address of acceptance, probably on August 7, that his declaration of agreement with the President had reference merely to the general issues.

Two factors contribute the reaction to the jubilation which attended Sunday's pronouncement. First, the 21 Democrats who did not "go along with the President" feel that their position is rendered more difficult than ever by Governor Cox's blanket endorsement of President Wilson and has put them in a quandary as to the point of junction with the Democratic forces in the campaign fight. Second, the forces that were most effective in the nomination of the Ohio Governor put forward as one of their strongest arguments the claim that his nomination, as contrasted with William G. McAdoo, would mean that the party would be in a position to "swing free" of the Administration's liabilities while automatically falling heir to its assets.

Situation Difficult

Governor Cox is now confronted with this situation, which does not harmonize or easily dovetail, it is said, into his declaration of Sunday. While effecting a junction at one point he has rendered possible rifts elsewhere in his lines; his close advisers see the situation but deny that there has been an irretrievable blunder.

His attitude on reservations and toward the United States Senate majority he will make known in his speech of acceptance, his friends declare; they assert that his inclination is to minimize the differences over phraseology between the President and the Senate; that he will fight for a League of Nations but that he will seek to breach the hiatus between the Executive and the Senate, which marked the bitter League fight.

But this statement of his position by his friends does not go beyond generalities; he will not be allowed to maintain it; he will inevitably be compelled to come down to a specific lowest common denominator; the Republican leaders will compel him to say, for instance, whether he will demand a League of Nations with Article 10 intact. This will be the "acid test" for the Ohio Governor, for on his answer to it hinges the real meaning of Sunday's declaration and also the position that the one and twenty Democratic senators will take in the campaign.

Governor Real Leader

In the nature of the case, point out friends of Governor Cox, there cannot be a "united" command, for, from the moment he accepts the nomination, Governor Cox will become the Democratic leader in the campaign; he will fight, they say, for his own nomination and care will be taken that the country realize that he is fighting not for the perpetuation of President Wilson's policies but for a "new government."

The fact that this last phrase was used indicates clearly that some of the Cox generals are not too enthusiastic to make Wilsonism the issue, as Senator Henry Cabot Lodge did in his keynote speech in Chicago; the Democratic platform on the League leaves an opening for political discretion in the detailed application of generalities to the exigencies of a

campaign where the Democrats are really out to win, to keep offices and power.

In the meantime the Democratic leaders are making plans to play a trump card by forcing campaign expenditures into the broad glare of daylight; they will endeavor to get the Senate campaign expenditures committee to continue its investigation; Senator Alton Pomeroy (D.), of Ohio, who had the original investigating resolution broadened to cover the presidential campaign, will be asked to spur the committee to activity in inquiring into funds coming into the party chests.

The Democrats already claim that the Republican national committee has divided up the whole country and that, on the basis of the request for \$32,000 made on Dutchess County, New York, they are due to get something like \$15,000,000 excluding the "solid South." It is promised that the Democrats will make public their receipts from day to day.

The substitution of former Congressman George White of Ohio as national chairman to manage the campaign for Governor Cox is regarded as significant. Mr. White is an "ultra dry" and his selection is possibly an attempt to offset the reputation for "wetness" in the Cox camp. Homer S. Cummings was an ardent Wilsonite and his dismissal may be not so much due to a "family squabble" as an indication that the "swing-free" promise is bearing fruit.

CHANCE FOR PEACE BELIEVED BETTER

Bolivian Overturn Will Lead to Tranquillity, In Opinion of President Leguia of Peru

LIMA, Peru—Satisfaction with the overturn in Bolivia, as tending to improve the prospects for continued peace for Peru, was expressed by Augusto B. Leguia, President of Peru, in an interview yesterday.

"The Chilean fiasco, in an attempt to utilize Bolivia as a tool to accomplish designs against Peru," he said, "must be added to the long list marking the diplomatic history of the last 40 years. For the moment Peru looks forward to an era of peace and quiet. She recognized, however, that she must be prepared to meet attacks from other quarters until international opinion forces a just and righteous settlement of the bitterest controversy that is disturbing the peace of the American continent."

"I believe," he added, "that the Bolivian revolt will be recognized throughout the world as the righteous expression of the sovereign will of the people."

Patriotic Parade in Chile

SANTIAGO, Chile—A patriotic demonstration occurred here on Tuesday when a crowd, singing the national anthem, marched to the War Office. The throng was addressed by Ladislao Errazuriz, the Minister of War, who in alluding to the military measures taken by Chile shortly after the overturn in Bolivia, said:

"The calling of the reservists and the manifesto issued did not signify measures of aggression against Bolivia or Peru, but constituted a demonstration called for by circumstances to show that patriotism was vigilant with regard to the destinies and interests of our country."

The "Mercurio" prints an interview obtained in Antofagasta with General Prudencio, War Minister in the Cabinet of the deposed President Guerra of Bolivia, in which the General said: "I am sure the revolt is significant only as regards the internal politics of Bolivia. Nevertheless there are serious probabilities that Peru participated in an important way in the beginning of it."

No Change at Legation

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Ignacio Calderon, Bolivian Minister to the United States, said yesterday that he had received no orders to relinquish authority over the legation here. In forwarding his resignation last week to the new government at La Paz, however, he had sent word that all archives had been turned over to the secretary of the Legation.

PRAISE IN LABOR'S ATTITUDE ON BONDS

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Appreciation of the action of the American Federation of Labor at its Montreal convention in adopting a resolution urging the purchase and retention until maturity of Liberty bonds was expressed yesterday by Daniel F. Houston, Secretary of the Treasury, in a letter to Samuel Gompers, president of the federation.

"The patriotic part played by organized Labor in the financing of the United States during the war already has been fittingly acknowledged," the Secretary wrote. "Permit me to say that, in my opinion, the policy of the American Federation of Labor, enunciated in resolution Number 98 at Montreal, faithfully and successfully carried out, as I am sure it will be, will perform no less a service in time of peace."

WASTE PAPER PROFITABLE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

ST. LOUIS, Missouri—A net profit of \$17,300 was realized by the sales of waste paper during the school year of 1919-20 for the benefit of the Teachers Benevolent Association of St. Louis.

RAILWAY MEN TO ACCEPT AWARDS

Union Leaders Generally Favor Taking Wage Increases But Some Want to Start a New Campaign in the Near Future

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois—Likelihood of a general strike on the railroad of the United States, as a result of disappointment over the wage awards of the United States Railroad Labor Board, announced on Tuesday, diminished yesterday, when it became apparent that there was considerable sentiment among the leaders in favor of taking the increases and avoiding hasty action.

An application for a reopening of the hearings on the wage awards was made by a committee of the Brotherhoods yesterday afternoon, but the Labor Board adhered to its position that the case is closed so far as the present dispute is concerned.

Meetings were held by the executive council, made up of the chief officer of each of the 18 organizations affected, in the morning and afternoon. No official word as to their findings was given out, but it was generally believed that they had come to no decision. The three groups of organizations, transportation, operation, and the crafts, held meetings at their headquarters during the afternoon, but the business under discussion was not made public.

Referendum Vote of Members

Indications were that some organizations would accept the increases through their executive boards gathered in Chicago, while others would submit the question of acceptance or rejection to their members by referendum. Reports received from union locals throughout the country were largely for acceptance, and these eased the pressure under which some of the leaders had been laboring.

While they got approximately only half the increases they asked, it was admitted by many that if the awards had been greater the railroad companies would have made a big protest, and the public would have become restive under the burden that would inevitably have been passed along. Others pointed out that, whether the brotherhoods accepted the new wages or not, they will go into effect, and they considered it a matter of practical policy to accept them and begin steps at once to secure another award.

It has been asserted repeatedly that in the awards handed down on Tuesday the lowest paid men would receive the largest advances, but a member of the Brotherhood of Railroad Station Employees declared yesterday that the lowest paid men actually had received the smallest increases, and that the higher paid men had fared best. The switchmen received good increases, it was said, as a direct result of the sporadic and "outlaw" strikes this spring.

Back Pay a Deciding Factor

The fact that the awards carry back pay amounting to \$140,000,000, under the retroactive clause in the board's report, is considered a big factor in bringing about a favorable attitude among the men. This will mean a lump sum of \$200 to some men, it is estimated, and proportionate amounts to others.

Both union officials and heads of railroad systems agree that a general increase in freight rates will be necessary to meet the increases in pay awarded.

"Outlaw" leaders, who met in a West Side hall on Tuesday, rejected the awards. This action, it is believed, led to the walkout of about 200 out of 500 shop craftsmen employed by the Grand Trunk car shops at Elsdon yesterday. Their increase was 13 cents an hour. They met yesterday morning at Workmen's Hall, and were addressed by leaders of the "outlaw" unions. The men who quit, according to a foreman at the shops, were members of the Chicago Yards Association, which sprang into being following the outlaw strikes of the switchmen.

DRY REFERENDUM ISSUE IN MISSOURI

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

ST. LOUIS, Missouri—The wet and dry issue, denied submission to a state referendum, by the recent action of the state Supreme Court in sustaining the injunction against a referendum on the State Assembly's ratification of the Eighteenth Amendment is attracting the proportions of a real issue in Missouri.

The Anti-Saloon League is announcing its list of approved candidates for the nominations in both parties. The Woman's Christian Temperance Union is following the lead of the Anti-Saloon League. The wet forces are more active. The St. Louis Retail Liquor Dealers Association has voted to retain its organization and is entering the struggle as vigorously as ever before. It, however, is not receiving any great degree of open support from the interests of the once great brewing plants.

BAMBOO PROSPECTS IN GULF STATES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern News Office

NEW ORLEANS, Louisiana—Edible and timber bamboo are both adapted to the climate of the gulf states, and are in a position to aid materially in the production of paper, poles for many purposes for which growing timber is now cut, and as an excellent and nutritious vegetable food according to a report on eight years of experimental work, just concluded by Edward A. McIlhenny, on his plantation at Avery Island, Louisiana.

This report Mr. McIlhenny made on July 1 to the United States Bureau of Plant Introduction, at the request of which bureau he started these experiments eight years ago.

STRIKING INCREASE IN BRITISH SHIPBUILDING

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Tuesday)—The representative of The Christian Science Monitor is informed that Lloyd's register of ship-building returns for the quarter ended June 30 last states that merchant tonnage building in the United Kingdom at the end of that period was 3,578,153 tons, which is 1,054,000 tons more than the work in hand 12 months ago.

The largest increase has taken place on the Clyde, where there are now 1,260,777 tons under construction. The total commenced during the quarter amounts to 585,604 tons, and includes many large vessels. There are now building 223 vessels of 6000 tons and upward, as compared with 210 at the end of March. Vessels of 10,000 tons and upward amount to 63.

The total merchant tonnage building abroad, namely 4,142,751 tons, is about 405,000 lower than the total building at the end of March, this being due to the large decrease in tonnage building in the United States, which is 467,000 tons less than at the end of March.

An enormous decrease has taken place in the tonnage under construction in the United States during the last 15 months. At the end of March, 1519, 4,185,523 tons were actually building in that country, which total, by the end of June, 1920, has been practically reduced by half to 2,105,956 tons, while, in the United Kingdom, during the same period, the figures have increased from 2,254,845 tons to the present record total of 3,578,153 tons, an increase of nearly 60 per cent.

The world's total of 7,720,904 tons is about 221,000 tons lower than the figures for March and 328,000 tons lower than the record figures reached at the end of September, 1919.

COAL COMPANIES BUILD RAILROAD

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

SALT LAKE CITY, Utah—The Public Utilities Commission of Utah has granted a permit to coal companies operating in Spring Canyon, Utah, to build a railroad, three and a half miles long, so as to facilitate the transportation of coal and to minimize the scarcity of the product. Permission for such right was sought with the filing of the petition wherein it was recited that the Denver & Rio Grande Railroad, which has always carried the traffic from the mines, was unable to meet the demands of the coal companies. As a result, the coal companies asked that they be allowed to construct an independent line.

As a result of having better railroad facilities, the coal companies state that they will be able to produce more coal and get it to market with expedition. They state it will mean that many millions of tons of coal will be added to Utah's yearly output.

GOVERNMENT GIVES COMMERCE COURSE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—A summer school providing a five weeks' course in Pan-American and foreign commerce has been opened in Washington. The school was organized by the Department of Commerce in cooperation with the United States Shipping Board and the Pan-American Union. Officials of the Commerce Department and of the Shipping Board will participate in the courses of instruction at this "Plattsburg of foreign trade."

The purpose of the course is to afford better facilities for intensive training of men and women in the field of foreign trade, either as instructors in schools and colleges at home or as representatives of commercial houses.

CERTIFICATES PAY CHICAGO'S DEBTS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois—Certificates of indebtedness are being issued on demand by the city of Chicago to its creditors owing to the lack of funds in the city treasury and the recent refusal of bankers to extend further credit. Small amounts under \$100 and salaries are still being paid in cash, according to an order issued by Mayor William Hale Thompson. The certificates now being given out are for the purpose of permitting creditors to borrow on them if they so desire, as it is stated from the city comptroller's office that there is no reason for the issue being discounted owing to the promise of the city to redeem its paper by April 1, 1921.

JOURNALISTS IN SYDNEY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

SYDNEY, Nova Scotia—Ninety-five leading journalists from Great Britain, headed by Lord Burnham of the London Daily Telegraph, and bound for the Imperial Press Conference at Ottawa, will arrive here on the steamer "Victoria" next Tuesday. They will spend the day here and will then leave for other parts of the province, traveling to Ottawa a few days later. They will be met by representatives of the Canadian Press from different parts of the Dominion.

DRY FORCES MAY NAME HENRY FORD

Prohibition Party Informed That W. J. Bryan Will Not Accept Nomination—Many Expect Ticket to Be Picked

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern News Office

LINCOLN, Nebraska—Neither W. J. Bryan nor William Sunday would be available for a national ticket, the Prohibition Party was informed yesterday. Friends of Mr. Bryan said that he would not accept the nomination if it were offered him. Delegates apparently were reluctantly coming to the conclusion that his wishes must be respected, and it was believed he would not be placed in nomination.

Mr. Sunday's statement that he was "satisfied with Harding" was considered to eliminate him. Leaders seemed certain, however, that a candidate would be chosen and Henry Ford was mentioned in many quarters.

Virgil Hinshaw, national committee chairman, opened the convention with a speech which was noncommittal on the party's future presidential place, but Aaron S. Watkins, in the keynote speech, urged that a "powerful ticket be placed in the field."

About 200 delegates and 300 visitors were present. Platform and other usual committees were appointed and began work immediately.

Speech of V. G. Hinshaw

Chairman of Prohibition National Committee Tells Aims of Party

LINCOLN, Nebraska—Calling the thirteenth quadrennial convention of the Prohibition Party to order here yesterday morning, Virgil G. Hinshaw, chairman of the Prohibition National Committee, told the delegates they had come together to "select a burial lot for John Barleycorn." The other political parties, he said, "out of respect to John's relatives have voted that he shall lie in state for another four years to be viewed by the American people."

"The Democratic platform is silent, the Republican platform is silent," the Prohibition national chairman continued. "Harding owns brewery stock, he is not a prohibitionist at heart. Cox is wet. The future is before us, the campaign is upon us."

"We want to do the wisest thing, the best thing for the prohibition movement and for the country. It was our fervent wish that every political party would this year fall in line with the Constitution of the United States, with the Congress of the United States, with the Supreme Court of the United States, and recognize openly and avowedly the settlement of this question. The other parties have failed. What shall we do?"

Turning to measures other than prohibition which the party had championed, Chairman Hinshaw said, "As we assemble here for the thirteenth time in 51 years we do so with a realization that we have had part in more than one battle and for the solution of more than one problem. While we have been a party with an eye single to the solution of one great problem we have at the same time aimed at the solution and reached the solution of many problems."

"For example, we stood for woman suffrage in 1872, which was 40 years before the Progressive Party was born and 40 years before any other party assumed the same position. We advocated civil service reform the same year and thus preceded the Democrats by four years and the Republicans by 12 years. We championed the direct election of United States Senators in 1872. The Republican Party never championed that issue and the Democratic Party not until 1900 or 28 years thereafter."

"The Prohibition Party furnished the paper and printer's ink in the campaign for ratification in 1915 which reached 1,047,000 homes. The Prohibition Party it was that adopted the slogan 'War Prohibition' in this session of Congress and ratification of the federal amendment within 12 months. This slogan in its two-fold sense was realized. There were others more conservative who said the slogan was unwise and impossible of achievement."

"The Prohibition Party it was that in the spring of 1920 made the statement, 'All parties should adopt prohibition planks in their national platforms this year.' We accordingly sent 252,000 communications from national headquarters to that many local, state and national leaders to this end. Here on the table before me is a part of the result. We have gone through them and they represent something more than 800,000 people."

CAPITAL-REMOVAL BILL OPPOSED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern News Office

ATLANTA, Georgia—A bill providing for the removal of the capital of Georgia from this city to Macon has been reported on adversely by the State of Representative Committee of the House of Representatives, having been referred to that committee by the lower branch of the Legislature following a public hearing. The vote was 10 to 8.

CITY FACES INVESTIGATION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern News Office

BATON ROUGE, Louisiana—An immediate investigation of the city government of New Orleans, its conduct

THEATRICAL NEW YORK

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"LASSIE" One of the Season's Biggest Musical Hits

of the city's affairs, and its expenditures of the people's money, especially in connection with the construction of the Industrial Canal, cost of which has suddenly leaped from \$4,000,000 to \$20,000,000, has been ordered by the Legislature through the passage of the Claiborne bill, one of the measures promised by Governor Parker and the Administration forces prior to his election.

LIBERALS EXPECT TO WIN ELECTION

Prospects of Nova Scotia Government Gaining Strong Vote at Coming Elections

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

SYDNEY, Nova Scotia—With the close of the provincial election campaign less than a week away, polling taking place next Tuesday, the general impression among political observers is that there is practically no likelihood that the Conservative opposition, led by W. L. Hall, will defeat the Liberal government, led by the Hon. George H. Murray. But there is difference of opinion as to whether or not the Conservatives, United Farmers and Labor Party, together will capture enough seats to jeopardize the administration.

Government spokesmen declare that the return of the ministry is assured, and the weight of opinion probably inclines to the same view. On one or two previous occasions, Labor has unsuccessfully contested some one constituency, but this is the first election in the history of the province that a number of Labor men have been nominated and that the United Farmers have entered the field.

Farmers have candidates in nine of the 18 counties, and Labor candidates have been nominated in five, though neither groups have a complete ticket in all cases. While there is no hard and fast alliance between the two groups, they are, generally speaking, working together in the campaign. The Premier, Mr. Murray, is appealing chiefly upon the record of the government, though the five years highway program, calling for an expenditure of \$13,000,000 is put forward prominently as a reason why the ministry should be returned.

The Opposition attack is centered largely about the point that the government has been in power for 24 years. Criticism is also made by the Opposition that the government has not followed a progressive educational policy, and has not increased the educational grants as largely as necessity demanded.

To this latter criticism, the government replies that grants have been steadily increased as revenue made possible, and it points to the adoption by Nova Scotia, first among the Canadian provinces, of a system of technical training and vocational schools. Neither the United Farmers nor the Labor men have put forward any very definite program, but they are asserting that proper representation has not been given the farmers and workers in the councils of the Province.

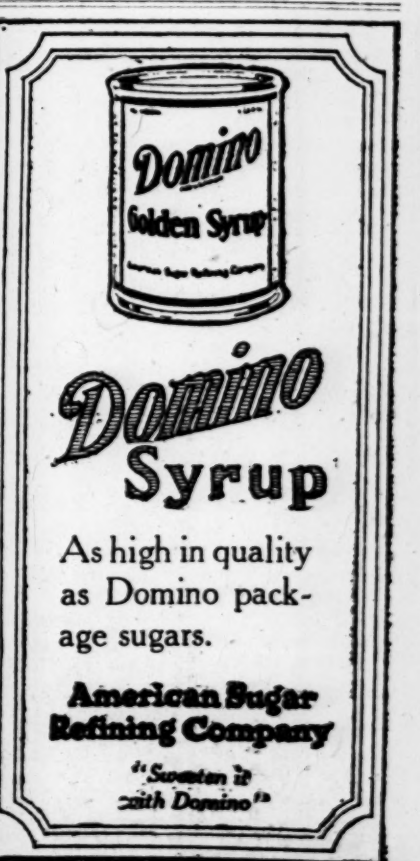
Mr. Murray, on Thursday, completes 24 years as leader of the government. This long term of office has never been approached by the head of any government in Canada, or, it is understood, by a Premier anywhere in the Empire. The Premier, who is a graduate of Boston University, succeeded Hon. W. S. Fielding, when the latter became Minister of Finance in the Laurier Government at Ottawa in 1896. This is the sixth occasion on which Mr. Murray has appealed to the people as Prime Minister.

SACRAMENTAL WINE MEASURE DEFEATED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern News Office

ATLANTA, Georgia—A bill, which would have amended the prohibition law so as to allow ministers of the Gospel and deacons of churches to manufacture sacramental wines, has been defeated in the Senate. The measure was proposed by Senator H. B. Wilkinson of Claxton, and was defeated by a vote of 20 to 23.

Protesting the bill, Senator P. G. Veazey of Warrenton, declared that if the Legislature would pass this measure, Georgia would wake up to the realization of the fact that there would be more deacons than there are churches.



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THE WINDOW of the WORLD

Through the window,
Through the window
Of the world,
Over city, over sea,
Down the river, flowing free
Toward its meeting with the sea,
I am looking
Through the window
Of the world.

Afghan Irregulars

When Mr. A. C. Jewett's camera some years ago caught a picture of a group of Afghan Irregulars, just home from putting down a rebellion against the Amir's taxgatherers, it recorded a military company such as western eyes might well wonder and be amused to look at. The picture has lately been printed in the magazine, Asia, and the gray-bearded Irregulars, armed with weapons as irregular as themselves, face the camera as bravely as they have recently faced the rebel peasants. Whiskers are more noticeable than uniforms, for the Afghan Irregulars are a dress-as-you-please army except that most of them are provided with a uniform cap; and some of the guns they carry date far back toward the invention of gunpowder.

The regular army is provided with modern rifles, purchased by British permission, and although badly disciplined and anything but upstanding and soldierly, nevertheless makes some pretense of military character.

The Irregulars are armed out of the gradual accumulation of guns in Afghanistan over a hundred years or so, and march to war, this soldier with an old-fashioned long-barreled flintlock, another with an ancient matchlock, another with an ancient "jazzil," curved in the stock and reinforced with brass rings around the barrel. "In Afghanistan," says Mr. Jewett, "a gun is a gun, even if it dates back to the days of the Three Musketeers, and anyone who shoulders any kind of a gun is likely to be a soldier." Despite their irregularity, however, it appears that these aging soldiers, with their gray whiskers and ancient weapons, are often an effective fighting force.

A Great Lakes Puzzle

Why does the water in the Great Lakes, that lie between a large portion of the United States and Canada, rise and fall in periods which average seven years? This natural phenomenon has been a puzzle since the days when France held sway in Canada 200 years ago.

In an unpublished diary of an English traveler, who voyaged up the St. Lawrence River to Niagara, Ontario, in the summer of 1785, is the following reference to this mystery of the waters: "A remarkable circumstance was told me by Mr. Panee, our conductor, who had been constantly engaged in this navigation for nearly 20 years, and which he advises me is a matter of fact both from his own observation and that of the oldest inhabitant. Each year the St. Lawrence River settles or falls a little until the seventh year when it is visible that it has sunk between three and four feet, and then for the next seven years it continues to rise in the same proportion. The river is at this time at its greatest elevation (July 1, 1785). I took pains to gain some information of this uncommon phenomenon. I find that the lakes have the same appearance."

Careful government records were begun about the year 1820 and since then it has been found that the periods between high and low water are sometimes as low as four years and sometimes as high as nine years, although they average seven years. This year the water is again at its lowest in the lakes and river, and freight carriers are having trouble in various harbors.

An Automatic Memory

An inventor, perhaps some ingenious gentleman with natural curiosity as to whether his car always remained resting its tired tires in the garage when it ought to be, there has supplied the automobile with a reliable memory for the number of miles it is traveling at any particular hour. Finding his chauffeur's memory unreliable, one may imagine, he evolved a machine, operated by the car itself, which prints dots on a tape, sixty dots to the mile, and arranged a tape which runs by clockwork so that the dots are imprinted at just the time of day when the car is running. Fifteen dots in the space marking off one minute, for example, would show that the car was running at that minute at the rate of fifteen miles an hour; and if, at that minute, the car was supposed to be in the garage, the chauffeur would evidently have something to explain to his employer.

An "automatic mileage register," so a writer in Travel calls the inven-

tion, but an "automatic memory for the automobile" seems a reasonable synonym. On the other hand, it might also be called an "automatic conscience reminder" for automobiles, for there is such a thing as a legal limit of speed, and here would be a visible record of how often and how much the automobilist had exceeded it. Other things being equal, one may imagine that a motor car with a memory will take much better care of its tires, and wear them longer, than a forgetful one. But it is evidently a question whether it will insure the same affection in the chauffeur. At any rate they will not be able to run round together in the same old, care-free, irresponsible fashion.

Bamboo for News Print

The time may come, and seems not unlikely to come before very long when the man who reads his morning paper with an uneasy feeling that valuable and diminishing forests are growing steadily smaller to provide paper on which to print it, will read more comfortably for the knowledge that bamboo pulp is serving the same purpose.

The search for material other than wood for paper making has been going on for several years in the tropic countries, and against the threat that books, magazines and newspapers may eventually disappear for lack of wood pulp, there is the promise of an unlimited new supply of paper in the grasses, reeds, and rushes of the tropics.

The difficulty is to turn the grasses, reeds and rushes into paper, and although experimentation proceeds optimistically, it has not yet discovered the necessary process. The Forest Research Institute of India, for example, is still struggling with "certain practical difficulties" in transforming grass into newspaper, but, by a recent report, these difficulties do not apply to bamboo. Burma thus promises to become important, for Burma has not only the bamboo, but the necessary facilities for transportation. And bamboo, unlike the great forests of the temperate zones, grows rapidly, so that the supply of paper material would renew itself from season to season.

May Day or Eight Hours

With the increasing clamor throughout Australia for a reduction in the working week from 48 hours to 44 or even 40 hours, the annual celebration of Eight Hours Day by the combined labor unions has had a humorous element not altogether overlooked by the leaders of Labor. Recently the Melbourne Trades Hall Council decided to organize a Labor Day on the first of May each year, to take the place of the present Eight Hours' celebration. It was decided to refer the proposals to all Labor councils throughout Australia and to all the federated unions for their support.

A Victorian Railway Feat

The day of the great naval review off Port Melbourne, on the occasion of the Prince of Wales' visit, was also memorable in a minor degree for the triumph of Victorian Railway organization. Electric trains carried 55,000 sightseers, in about four and one-half hours, to and from Port Melbourne, a total distance of four miles. Only five trains were utilized for the whole service, yet it was possible to maintain a service of trains at intervals at less than three minutes. Thus the huge crowd was handled without a hitch.

The Greek Income Tax

A new income tax is operative in Greece, and pencils innumerable have no doubt been busy at the arithmetic that is inevitably a part of any income tax system. Five dependents are allowable; if you are a sturdy workman each dependent deducts 80 lepta a day from your taxable income, from which, first of all, you have deducted 6 drachmas for your minimum cost of living; and as 1 drachma values at \$0.193 at par of exchange, and the lepta bears the same relation to the drachma that a cent bears to a dollar, the arithmetician in America can figure the officially estimated cost of the Greek wage earner's daily living at about \$1.15 and the cost of supporting a dependent at a little over 15 cents. On what is left after making his deductions the Greek workman must pay 1 per cent to the government. Officially also the estimated cost of living for salaried employees is 150 drachmas, or about \$28.95 a month, with 20 drachmas, or about \$3.86, added for each dependent. The tax increases with the number of drachmas in the employee's income. If he earns more than 400 drachmas a month, his tax is 4 per cent on half of what is left after his deductions, on three-quarters of what he earns over 400 drachmas and up to 800 drachmas, and on everything he earns over 800 drachmas. The deductions include also the money contributed by the workman to the mutual relief funds. It would appear from these figures that it is officially held in Greece that the minimum cost of living is more for a day laborer than for a salaried employee.

Anarchist or Statesman

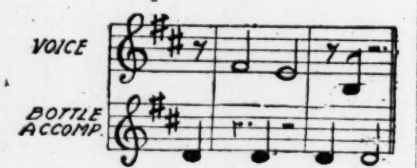
"The anarchist of today is the statesman of tomorrow"—this comes on the authority of Senator Gardiner, the kindly, highly respected sole representative of Labor elected at the last federal Senate election. This interesting observation on swift progress toward the millennium was delivered in the Senate on the second reading of the Immigration Bill, which will shut out anarchists from the Commonwealth. Senator Gardiner also informed the Senate, "We are within measurable distance of a republican form of government in Australia, and legislation of the character proposed will tend to lead to it."

THE BOTTLE SONG

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor

It is midday. The South African heat shimmers above the flats that intervene between the silvery blue mountains and the rough road across the veldt. The air is motionless and not a bird calls. Silence is broken by the cracked tinkle of the bells of cattle grazing. A dog pricks up his ears. From far away comes another sound, musical, indefinite, unusual. Gradually it becomes possible to distinguish a theme and eventually from between the thorny mimosa, aloes, jessamine and scrub appear two young native heads. Now the secret of the quaint noise is out. The musician of the two holds a small bottle in his hand and whilst he hums the other notes of his song, whenever a D natural is required the need is met by blowing across the aperture of the bottle and out speaks note D, round and mellow.

Thus runs the song without words, repeated ad libitum.



Briskly the two step it out, the performer every few paces dancing in time to the music with a grotesque grace and lapsing again into a walk. Soon they disappear round a bend in the road and the sound of the bottle song becomes faint and ceases. The dog stands still and appears to be lost in thought. Perhaps he is wondering which is more to his taste, Rossini's music or the bottle song. However, his only comment is an indefinite sniff. It is lunch time, perhaps the sniff only hints biscuits.

THE ENGLISH IN SPAIN

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor

Granada is still the center of tourist activity in Spain. It may no longer be, as it was when Havelock Ellis wrote "The Soul of Spain," the one town in Spain which makes the exploitation of the tourist a deliberate affair; but no other town in the Iberian Peninsula has achieved the same success in this somewhat questionable industry. One cannot but wonder how a place that had got into the habit of parasitic industry managed to subsist during the period 1914-19 when communications with "Anglo-Saxondom" were so largely interrupted. It is a question one does not like to put to the proprietors, whether of the Alhambra Palace, that immense structure built by the Duke of San Pedro in imitation of the Moorish style, or the simpler Washington Irving Hotel. But all is now well again, and Granada is none the worse perhaps for having been thrown for a few years upon its own resources. The town proper, apart from its gypsy quarter, remains one of the most interesting, and has become one of the cleanest and most orderly towns in Spain. There are large banks in the principal boulevards, good shops and even signs of manufacturing enterprise—and withal much less of the curse of noise which distinguishes the other larger towns of Andalusia. Granada has evidently taken part in the recent growth of commercial life in Spain.

Up the hill, by the Moorish "remains," in Washington Irving's Granada, much the same story is to tell. Progress has reached there too. The work of the restoration of the Alhambra continues, slow but sure. Electric trams pass through the Alameda, the magnificent park which is a portion of the Moorish domain but which has acquired an English aspect by reason of the elm trees planted there by the Duke of Wellington. The Alhambra Palace Hotel, with its dominating outlook on the great Vega or plain of Granada, does not look truly Moorish—except from a distance. Electric lighting is everywhere, even in the hillside caves of the gypsy population; Granada squanders light. Nevertheless it is not difficult to escape from progress in Granada. Out of the Alameda park a long road emerges; climb it, pass the Washington Irving Hotel, and you are in the open country, 1000 feet above the sea. The road runs through a great property which belongs, curiously enough, to an Italian family, the Saravallis. Turn aside before you reach that ugly inclosure; take a bridal path to the left and you will be witness in a moment to one of the great panoramas of the world; below you the fertile Vega in its noblest expanse, back over your shoulder the tower tops of Moorish palaces, and then, surmounting the whole scene, the great angry outline of the Sierra Nevada. It is on that spot that an Englishman, a former colonial governor, has pitched his tent. He has bought a "property," is building a house and considers the world well lost for the view.

No Foreign Colony
A curious thing about Granada is that it has never acquired a foreign colony. Its visitors have been migrants, with the exception of its two most famous visitors, Washington Irving (the only Englishman permanently resident in Granada is the owner of the view which I have described) and Regnault, the French painter. Yet the climate should be, on the whole, the most exhilarating, though not the warmest—in Andalusia; better than that of Malaga or of Seville. Both in Seville and in Malaga there are small English colonies dating back to the middle of the nineteenth century, the originators of which were, on the one hand, travelers in Spain, and, on the other, promoters through the Gibraltar region, of Anglo-Saxon enterprise. The Englishman, whose home is Gibraltar, is not found in Granada. It is an inconvenience to the visitor, American or English, who knows no Spanish and has business to transact at the banks anywhere. No one speaks English in Granada except the "guides" and the concierges at the two tourist hotels. There is, indeed, an extraordinary difference between Granada and Malaga, both as to the character of the population and climate, although by an automobile mountain journey one can get from one city to the other in six hours. The seaport of Malaga is thoroughly Andalusian; modern Granada, on the other hand is said to be largely populated by Galicians and Catalans. No African blood then in this city which above all others recalls the "glory that was Africa." Again, Malaga, if it is not actually a land of perpetual summer, has clearly one of the mildest climates in Europe. Granada has a decided although pleasing winter and is seldom without sight of distant snow.

A propaganda in favor of Malaga conducted during the summer of 1919 by a contributor to a famous English newspaper sent to that town a remarkable number of English folk, mostly of the hardy spa-sojourning variety. Their great subjects of conversation were climate and the exchange. It was the general opinion that the climate of southern Spain was far from being perfect, and that, on the whole, the climate of the Riviera was to be preferred. The gentleman who had written an article on Malaga came in for considerable criticism, for, good though the climate might be, it was not perpetual summer, and moreover, the writer of the enthusiastic article descending on the moderation of Spanish, as compared with French, prices, failed to take the position of the exchange into account. I do not think the English feel particularly drawn toward Spain and Spainards. They admire Granada (where the Spanish character is not very strongly marked); but it is not long there before they begin to pine for a "bit of England" such as the resorts of southern France provide, in the way of golf courses, clubs, etc. But of course, one advantage of southern Spain from this point of view is the proximity of Gibraltar, which is more English in its civilization than England itself. The real English in Spain as distinct from the English tourists, are quite an interesting race. Their ancestors settled in Andalusia a generation or two ago as representatives of English commercial enterprise, or maybe, they have drifted into Spanish life by way of Gibraltar, former members of the British military establishment, there officers, servants and the like, who took Spanish wives and on their retirement from the army or navy, elected to make their homes under southern skies. The English of these people is usually somewhat broken, their coloring and physique are almost Andalusian; but they retain an ardent patriotism and count themselves true Britons.

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Every traveler in Southern Spain has met a typical representative of the race—namely "John," the waiter of the Boadilla Junction restaurant. Boadilla, although only a tiny village, is a place of considerable importance, for it is there that the International Express from Paris ejects its passengers, to wait for the local trains that will bear them to Granada, Malaga or Seville. "John," if they are English, will see to their luggage and tell them of the difficulty he finds in doing his duty by German customers at the restaurant, and how when the war broke out, he could not observe Spanish neutrality. He left his Andalusian wife and children for service in a mine-sweeper.

A different story is told of the Irish in Spain, who though they are the descendants of unwilling exiles, wholly identify themselves with the national life. Count O'Donnell, for instance, is the head of one of the most famous Irish families and yet is a genuine Spanish aristocrat.

FROM ARIZONA IN SUMMER

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor

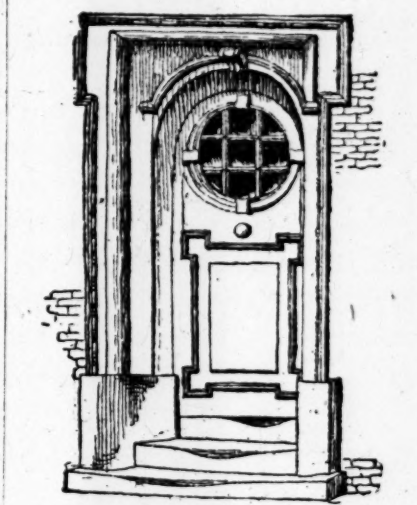
Thirsting am I for the east,
Tired of this golden glare,
Longing for little vistas
Vague in a dewy air.
Sated with light and color and space,
I pine for the peace of a sunless place.
In the summer-dry arroyo,
Gray with dust, I dream
Of green gloom over-lying
A willow-bordered stream:
Of a tinkling spring, a silent pool,
A pond with lilies pale and cool,
Hot blots of red geranium
Swim before dazzled eyes;
But sharp as the palm-tree shadow
That here on the roadway lies,
Pines on a peak ten miles away
Are etched along the hard blue day.
Lost in this torrid, arid air
Is sense of far and near;
Too close are the mid-day mountains,
The midnight stars too clear.
Tired am I of listless sea,
That lightly sighs and sleeps again,
Dry-breasted earth and tearless sky—
And O! athirst from my heart am I
For the river-green meadows of
Middlesex.

The storm-white coasts of Maine,
Storm-black, the mad Atlantic
Racing under rack and rain.

DEAN STREET

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor

This beautiful eighteenth century doorway is one of the last remaining in Dean Street, Soho, London. This street, like its neighbor, Great Compton Street, is a street of restaurants; but at one time with others in its vicinity was a fashionable quarter. Poland Street, Berwick Street, Wardour Street, Broad Street, what fascinating places they are. In them you can get anything done from the cutting of a diamond to



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor
An eighteenth century doorway

the putting on of a coat button. The cinema industry has invaded the quarter of late years and it is fast losing its Old World character.

William Blake and Stothard were habitués here, Blake living in Poland Street at what is now a cheesemonger's shop, his friend Plaxman living in Wardour Street, while not half a mile away in Maiden Lane, Turner was then living, a boy of 12. Nowadays as it is to link us with those great craftsmen of the past, there are still many shops where tools of every imaginable kind can be bought for every craft.

A SALE OF PERSIAN MANUSCRIPTS

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor

The migration of people to London for the summer season brought about a lively activity in the auction rooms, and many interesting and valuable works of art changed hands.

The very choice though small collection of Persian and Indo-Persian miniatures and manuscripts, the property of Claude Anet, was sold at Sotheby's on June 4. Prior to the sale an exhibition of these works had taken place in Paris when unusual interest was displayed by amateurs and collectors. Prince and Princess Bibesco, who were frequent bidders, were among a large audience which put up a total of £4029 for the 75 lots.

The most important lot, the manuscript of the *Quran-i-Sadani*, fell to Mr. Devanzig—who achieved meteoric fame at the Yates Thompson sale—for £1550. The subject of this beautiful manuscript is the meeting of Moizeddin Kay Kobad, King of Bengal, with his father, Nassir-ud-din Bonghra Khan at Delhi in the year 688 A. H. It is by a well known poet of Delhi, dated 921 A. H. (1515 A. D.) and the cover of sixteenth century chiseled and colored leather of exquisite Persian workmanship, is believed to be the only signed Persian binding known. The work comes from one of the choicest libraries in Persia, is in a wonderfully fresh condition, and is comparable only with the fine manuscripts transferred to St. Petersburg from Persia by General Suchtelen as long ago as 1828. An interesting point in the work was the presence of a seal on each page, which had been carefully rubbed away, but by happy accident on page 17 is still intact, and gives us the valuable information "In pious foundation to the holy doorway of Safawide." It would seem then that the founder of the Safawid dynasty, Shah Abbas, possessed this work and it was his library which went to St. Petersburg as before mentioned.

Another very precious specimen of Persian art of this dynasty, when miniature painting in Persia acquired such perfection, is the *Divan* by Hafiz with 73 quatrains of the Rubaiyat by Omar Khayyam. A miniature in this work is of unusual interest inasmuch that it is of the type unusual in manuscripts but has its place in collections of drawings by great masters, of which collectors were so fond. It represents a lion lying down, probably by Bihzad's hand and the evidence that it is an integral part of the manuscript is in the text on the back of it. The text of the Rubaiyat is of special interest since there are only a few old texts of Omar Khayyam and the later ones have many additions. It fell at £700 (Ryeb) and yet in 1024 of the Hegira it was valued at 2000 gold rupees (about £7500) which proves that fine Persian illuminated manuscripts, so scarce today, have not reached the prices their great collectors, the Mogul Emperors, paid for them. The Indo-Persian miniatures varied from £1 to £8 10s. each, and the Persian miniatures of the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries varied up to £10 15s. Many of the seventeenth century brought £20 each.

A Submarine of 1806

An autograph manuscript draft made by Abraham Lincoln for one of his speeches was bought on June 9 at Sotheby's by Maggs Brothers for £120.

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TAMIL PROVERBS

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor

Mr. Sidney Gordon Roberts I. G. S. Retd., gives it as his conviction of some years standing that one of the reasons why Solomon is regarded as one of the wisest men who ever lived is because he had studied proverbs so much, in which the wisdom of the East lies stored in quintessence.

"My own private collection of Tamil proverbs amounts only to 367"—Mr. Roberts says in a paper recently delivered before the Royal Asiatic Society—"be the same a little more or less" as lawyers put it in documents; but anyone who has gone proverb hunting, or will go proverb hunting in the future, knows, or will soon learn how hard it is to flush the game when found, and will also be reminded continually of Captain Cuttle's saying, "The bearing of which observation lies in the application of it."

"A very common Tamil proverb is 'Kuzhukku manay torrkuma' (Will the mango yield to the gruel)."

"For those who do not know the Tamil country, of which North Arcot forms the extreme northern end, I should explain that this ragi gruel plays a most important part in the domestic economy of the ordinary villagers. It is made up of argi flower boiled with water into a thick paste and kept until it ferments and has an acid taste. It is only ready for eating 18 or 20 hours after it is made. When people can afford it they add 'noy' or broken rice to the 'kuzhu' and this is the case round the splendid Dusi-Mamandur tank (or reservoir) near Conjeevaram, which is a proof of the higher standard of living in those parts. The proverb shows that it would be absurd for the humble gruel to place itself on the level of the mango pickle on account of their common acidity, and it may refer also to the fact that mango pickle is a luxury of the well-to-do, whereas the gruel is the staple of the laboring classes."

"I think the following proverb is as fine an acknowledgment of Providence as I have ever met, in a rather quaint form: 'Kallulukku teralyal kappatra villalya' (Did He not preserve the toad within the rock?)."

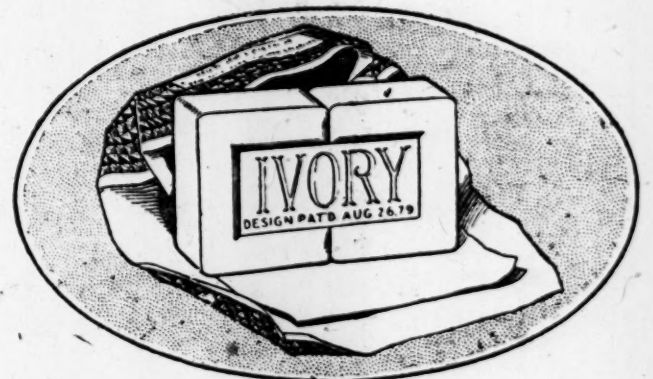
Of course there is plenty of rustic sarcasm. When the Tamil wishes to say that all men are liars, he observes: 'Kurang'ellam oru muham' (All monkeys have one face)."

But against this we may fairly set the delicious proverb, familiar to all students of Inge Va, that is to a vast majority of planters in Ceylon and the Malay States: 'Kurangukkum tan kutti pon kutti' (Even to the monkey its own baby is a golden baby)."

"The Tamil proverbs offer as complete a key, and one as easily learned, to all possible forms of Tamil prose syntax as is provided by the illustrations to the syntax in the dear old Latin primer. Moreover they are so neat, compact, and pithy, that they can be driven into the mind as immovably as the jingling rhymes, in the same book, fix the masculines and feminines in the youthful memory."

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SUPPLY OF COAL DEPENDS ON CARS

Testimony Before Senate Board
Points to Lack of Facilities
For Moving Fuel as Primary
Cause of Present Shortage

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York.—Coal enough is ready for shipment to supply all domestic needs and foreign boats now awaiting cargoes, and the minute sufficient cars are provided to move it the way will be automatically cleared for progress in building and in other industries, said W. H. Groverman of Minneapolis, Minnesota, secretary of the Northwestern Coal Dock Operators Association, in testifying at the hearing of the United States Senate special committee on reconstruction and production yesterday.

"The fact is that this country faces today a shortage of 15,000,000 tons of coal, which is increasing at the rate of 5,000,000 tons a month," said Mr. Groverman. "At that rate, what will happen December 1, when winter sets in? I believe, and have urged in a petition presented to the Interstate Commerce Commission, that we should attack this situation immediately and put all proper coal cars into the coal business exclusively. We could in that way clean up the shortage in 30 days."

The price of coal, Mr. Groverman declared, was dependent upon the car supply available for moving the coal; a car shortage meant high prices, such as now prevail, while an abundant or adequate car supply meant low prices. "We are not paying the price of coal today, but rather the price of transportation," he said.

Rail Transportation Needed

Mr. Groverman did not agree that an embargo on the export of coal was the way to insure a sufficient domestic supply, but reiterated his conviction that adequate railway transportation of coal from the mines was the one essential for insuring enough for all needs, both domestic and foreign.

G. F. McGee, state fuel administrator of Minnesota, likewise held that car supply is the main factor in the coal shortage. "The real cause of the difficulty is the question of railroad equipment," he said. "The railroads can't make equipment out of wind; they must have an adequate revenue to obtain equipment to meet the needs of the country."

Mr. McGee, as representative of the northwest, said that the needs of that territory were greater than last year, as the country was developing rapidly. Iron ore was being mined to such an extent that nearly 40 per cent of all the iron in the world was sent from there. Farms, too, were developing.

"This section differs from other parts of the country in that it must get its coal supply, which is largely shipped by water, during the season of open navigation. This coal supply must be accumulated during five or six months of the year."

Coal Deposits Are Ample

The northwest gets its coal from West Virginia, Ohio, Pennsylvania and Kentucky. There is no question but that there are ample coal deposits in this country for its needs. Also, it has adequate production facilities and equipment, if it is not broken down and destroyed by an inadequate car supply to get it from the mines. It is impossible to get railroad men to admit that they are not 100 per cent efficient, but the car supply is not satisfactory. The railroads shoving the responsibility upon the Lake shipping companies, and they counter by placing the blame upon the railroads, each charging that the other finds the moving of steel and iron more profitable. "The coal shortage began October 1, 1916, with the collapse of the railroad system in the coal fields," continued Mr. McGee, "when the car supply is increased, coal production will follow it up. The mines are ready to ship coal as soon as they can get cars to move it. There is plenty of coal in the earth and plenty of men and equipment. We have a boat capacity double that necessary to move coal. The trouble is a lack of cars to get the coal from the mouth of the mines to the Lake Erie ports. There is no reserve supply of coal stored at the mines because it is the custom to load cars directly as the coal is taken out of the ground, not to dump it and then pick it up again."

Mr. McGee felt that an embargo on coal exports would aid the situation.

Wage Adjustment Sought

Illinois Mine Operators Seek Way of Meeting Miners' Demands

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois.—Members of the Illinois Coal Operators Association have gone to Washington to ask for a reopening of the miners' wage discussion, in order to prevent the spreading of a strike now in progress in some of the Illinois mines which threatens to cut down coal production to an alarming extent. The sending of the commission, headed by E. C. Searls, president of the association, was the result of a conference between coal mine operators and Frank Farrington, president of the United Mine Workers of Illinois. Under present contracts, the operators are powerless to increase the wages of their employees according to their demands before the walk-out started.

It is estimated that 30,000 tons of coal have been cut from the daily output of the Illinois coal fields by the strike which has shut down some of the larger soft coal mines. The

men are asking for a flat increase of \$2 per day, but, under the agreement of March 31, 1920, in which they were granted an increase of \$1 per day by the Federal Bituminous Coal Commission, and which is in effect until April 1, 1922, the operators are powerless to grant an increase, although they admit that the men are not receiving a living wage. The present wage scale is \$5.30 per day for workers above ground, and \$3.75 and \$6 per day for workers inside the mines.

AMERICAN DRY LAW AID TO JAPANESE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern News Office

SALT LAKE CITY, Utah.—"Although the coming of liquor manufacturing from the United States to Japan has made temperance work harder in my country," said Mrs. Kaji Yajima, president of the Women's Temperance Union of Japan, "the fact that the United States is now dry, as you call it, is a help to our cause."

Speaking upon relations between the Japanese and other peoples, Mrs. Yajima said:

"China and Japan are going to be friends, and the cause of religion is going to mend the broken places in their friendship. The Koreans and Japanese and Chinese in the United States, who meet at conventions, such as the recent Y. W. C. A. conference at Des Moines, Iowa, meet as friends, showing the influence religion has over every one. So the relations between the United States and Japan are friendly, and religion will also figure in keeping these two great races on friendly terms, despite whatever turn political affairs may take. I ask the prayers of your people for our work."

Mrs. Yajima is on her way home, having come here on a tour following a trip to London, England, where she attended a Christian Endeavor convention. Before sailing for Japan she contemplates delivering addresses in Los Angeles and Seattle.

TOMATO GROWERS FORCED TO CURTAIL

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Southern News Office

MIAMI, Florida.—Reduced acreage of Florida tomato growers has resulted from inability of the railroads to handle a large quantity of produce in the winter time. Probably less than half last year's acreage will be planted to tomatoes the coming season, according to E. N. Webb, president of the Florida East Coast Growers Association at the annual meeting of that organization. Mr. Webb recommended the movement for deep water transportation as the real solution for Miami's transportation problems.

A movement is being sponsored by Mr. Webb to have a duty placed on tomatoes. Mexican tomatoes are thrown on the market in competition with Florida tomatoes, greatly injuring the market for the Florida vegetable, as the Mexican tomato is grown on land which does not need much fertilization and is cultivated by cheap labor. The same thing is true of the Bahama Islands. It is reported that 4000 acres of tomatoes will be planted on the Bahama Islands next season. A Bahama Negro working on the island gets 55 cents a day, and when he comes over to Florida he demands \$3 a day.

It is hoped, however, that the plan will work out so satisfactorily that, after the expensive bulkheads are once built in, and if return cargoes of coal can be secured to upper lake points, the board may see fit to allow some of the boats to make a number of round trips, leaving the Lakes just in advance of the closing of the St. Lawrence River to navigation.

Impetus to Cooperation Plan
Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois.—Impetus to the cooperative marketing movement in the middle West is to be given by a conference to be held here tomorrow and Saturday, called by the American Farm Bureau Federation. Executives of cooperative grain dealers' associations, cooperative livestock shipping associations, farmers' unions, societies of equity, state granges, and other organizations actively interested, have been summoned, as well as officials of the Bureau of Markets of the United States Department of Agriculture, the state departments of agriculture, agricultural colleges and the agricultural press.

RULING ASKED ON RENT AFFIDAVITS

BOSTON, Massachusetts.—J. Weston Allen, Attorney-General, has been asked by the commission on necessities of life for an opinion as to the legality of affidavits which certain landlords are now attempting to compel tenants to sign, whereby the latter agree to pay any rent asked for, with the understanding that it is reasonable. One local real estate organization has been reported to the commission as using this method in an effort to raise rents from 50 to 100 per cent. Tenants are told to either sign the affidavits presented by the company or vacate the premises, it is claimed.

Attachments of such affidavits to leases, if found to be legal, will nullify the law passed by the last State Legislature, under the provisions of which tenants are not required to pay an annual rent increase of more than 25 per cent of their annual rent, the commission has announced. It considers the affidavit method an evasion of the law.

PRISON FOR RECKLESS MOTORIST

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Western News Office

BROOKLYN, New York.—Joseph Doherty was sentenced by Judge McDermott in the Brooklyn court to serve from 2½ to 5 years in Sing Sing prison after he had been convicted of driving his automobile recklessly while it was alleged he was under the influence of liquor, so that a fatality resulted. Pleas for leniency on the ground that he was a first offender were refused. "The only way to stop reckless driving is to impose heavy penalties," the court declared.

MOUNDS TO BE PRESERVED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Western News Office

MILWAUKEE, Wisconsin.—The Wisconsin Archaeological Society will attempt to preserve the Indian mounds opposite the Humboldt Avenue Bridge and about a quarter of a mile west of the Milwaukee River. These historical relics are known as the Teller group, and consist of three panther and two linear mounds.

GOVERNMENT SHIPS WILL MOVE GRAIN

Effort Will Be Made to Break
Rail Congestion in Region of
Great Lakes by Sending 35
Vessels to Eastern Seaboard

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—Arrangements completed yesterday through the American Farm Bureau Federation provide for the utilization of 35 new government ships, now lying in the upper Great Lakes, in an effort to relieve the rail congestion which is blocking the movement of grain from the western and northwestern grain-growing states to the seaboard.

These boats were built as a part of the war program, and are to be used later by the Shipping Board in the coastwise traffic. Due to their deep draught, they cannot carry a full cargo on Lake routes but each boat is capable of loading approximately 100,000 bushels of grain and the entire fleet is expected to prove a material factor in relieving the coal shortage. After unloading 80,000 bushels of cargo at Buffalo, each boat can carry 20,000 bushels through the Welland Canal and on out to sea.

At the Washington office of the American Farm Bureau Federation, O. M. Kille, who made the arrangements with the Shipping Board, said:

"In many parts of the grain-growing region a large share of last year's crop still remains unmoved. In Kansas this is estimated at 20 per cent. The new crop is crowding storage space to overflowing and causing heavy losses. Local elevators either refuse to accept the wheat at all, or can offer only low prices. Yet at the seaboard grain prices are high. Rail movement seems totally inadequate, and transportation relief must be obtained from every possible quarter."

Some of the ships to be used in carrying grains are still incomplete, and most of them must have bulkheads built in before they can carry grain. But a number are ready for immediate service, and others will be rapidly put in shape.

"At the carrying rate granted, which is the same as the regular lake rate and much cheaper than the rail rate," Mr. Kille said, "the Shipping Board feels that there is no profit in the operation of these boats, and looks upon it as an emergency proposition only. The present plans call for but a single trip for each boat on its way out to the seaboard."

It is hoped, however, that the plan will work out so satisfactorily that, after the expensive bulkheads are once built in, and if return cargoes of coal can be secured to upper lake points, the board may see fit to allow some of the boats to make a number of round trips, leaving the Lakes just in advance of the closing of the St. Lawrence River to navigation.

IMPETUS TO COOPERATION PLAN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois.—Impetus to the cooperative marketing movement in the middle West is to be given by a conference to be held here tomorrow and Saturday, called by the American Farm Bureau Federation. Executives of cooperative grain dealers' associations, cooperative livestock shipping associations, farmers' unions, societies of equity, state granges, and other organizations actively interested, have been summoned, as well as officials of the Bureau of Markets of the United States Department of Agriculture, the state departments of agriculture, agricultural colleges and the agricultural press.

CHARGES AGAINST LEADERS OF UNION

BOSTON, Massachusetts.—James H. Vahey, counsel for union employees of the Eastern Massachusetts Street Railway Company, in discussing various arbitration agreements made recently throughout the country, yesterday, at a hearing in the State House on demands for higher wages, charged that officials of the local trolleyman's union of Schenectady, New York, had been persuaded, during an automobile trip as guests of street railway company officials, to sign an agreement detrimental to the interests of the rank and file of the union men, in that it accepted a very small wage increase.

Henry Hurlburt, counsel for the Eastern Massachusetts Street Railway Company, thereupon appropriated Mr. Vahey's statement as an illustration to show that members of unions sometimes do not have the power to conduct their affairs in a manner conducive to their best interests.

MISSOURI HAS CENTENNIAL

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Western News Office

ST. LOUIS, Missouri.—On July 19 Missouri completed her first century as a State in the American Union, having become a de facto state on July 20, 1820. Centennial celebrations will not be held until August 21, 1921, however, for the reason that, officially, Missouri was not admitted for a year and three weeks after state organization had begun following the adoption of the first State Constitution. The delay was caused by a slavery clause in the State Constitution, which was objected to by the federal government as being in conflict with the national organic law.

HARVEST WORK SCARCE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Western News Office

ST. LOUIS, Missouri.—Following a considerable movement of harvest hands into Kansas and the southwest through this city, comes an increasing

amount of criticism concerning the way in which this harvest labor has been handled, or mishandled. Men returning from the fields, charge that the \$7 daily promised by farmers, agreed upon by wheat growers in a conference held at Hutchinson, Kansas, in May, and announced by employment agencies and agents from Kansas and other wheat fields, was practically non-existent. They claim that the influx of hands forced the daily wage down as low as \$3.50 for a day's work of 10 hours and that not more than half of the men who hurried into the wheat belt could be used.

LIMITATION OF TRUCKS OPPOSED

Men Interested in Developing
Maine Trade Say a Two-Ton
Limit Would End Long Hauls

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern News Office

BANGOR, Maine.—It is reported that an effort will be made at the next session of the Maine Legislature to limit the size of trucks which can be operated over Maine highways to two tons. Many are questioning whether this would be practical.

In the drive of 1919 to put the \$10,000,000 highway bond issue amendment across, one of the arguments was that unless Maine could have better roads it would be impossible successfully to operate motor trucks, and that trucks were going to be the big essential in the movement of crops and factory products.

While legislation such as proposed would not absolutely prohibit the use of trucks in this State, it would so limit them that, according to men interested in the work, motor traffic would be defeated. In anything excepting short hauls, say these men, the less than five-ton truck is not practical. Its cost, in proportion to the load it will carry, bars the two-ton machine from long hauls.

In connection with this matter of truck transportation it was claimed that by means of good roads and trucks the mills of Maine would be able to reduce their transportation expense tremendously as soon as the State Pier at Portland was completed.

With trucks and good roads and the State Pier, the mills of Lewiston and Auburn could, it was set forth, eliminate the rail haul. Products would be loaded onto trucks at the mills, taken over the road to Portland and loaded directly upon steamers. This was to be an important factor in the future growth of mill cities. While two-ton trucks might be used in this way they would not be practical. It is asserted that anything less than a five-ton truck would not be worth much in the line of transportation. The same holds true in practically all kinds of truck work.

While a law prohibiting the use of trucks of more than two tons' capacity upon a gravel macadam way might be advisable, because it is readily admitted that roads of this character will not stand up under the heavy truck traffic, the question is raised as to what sort of highways is Maine going to build with this \$10,000,000.

LOUISIANA PASSES NEW TAX MEASURE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Southern News Office

BATON ROUGE, Louisiana.—The severance license tax law, which will yield approximately \$2,000,000 annually in revenues to the State, virtually all of which will go for upkeep of state institutions, establishment of a new state agricultural college, and support of the public schools, has been signed by Gov. John M. Parker, and immediately becomes a law.

Approximately \$750,000 already is due the State under the law, which dates back three months, and the state assessor and tax collector are now busy getting out collectors to gather in this sum. Of the first year's income from this tax, about \$1,000,000 will go to the establishment of the new state agricultural college and to the construction of the nucleus of buildings for it on land purchased adjoining the Louisiana State University—of which the agricultural college will be a part—here in Baton Rouge.

FEW PAROLES BROKEN

TOPEKA, Kansas.—A marked decrease in the violation of paroles granted inmates of the Kansas penitentiary and the industrial reformatory has been reported to Gov. Henry J. Allen. Six years ago 30 per cent of the paroles granted in Kansas were broken. During the year ending June 30 only 9½ per cent of the paroles were broken and most of these were only technical violations. The prison officials have recommended even greater liberality in granting paroles to first offenders and to those in whom there appears a chance at reformation.

PLANS FOR NAVAL BASE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Western News Office

SALT LAKE CITY, Utah.—Establishment of a gigantic naval base, probably at San Francisco, and a submarine base, at San Diego or Los Angeles is being considered by the government and unquestionably will be brought about under the future plans of the Navy Department, according to Senator William H. King of Utah.

GEORGIA FIGHTS ILLITERACY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Southern News Office

ATLANTA, Georgia.—An appropriation of \$15,000 to fight illiteracy in this State was decided on at a recent meeting of the state illiteracy commission. Representative E. B. Reville, of Glynn, has been sent a copy of a draft of the appropriation measure, and it is expected that he will soon introduce the bill in the House of Representatives.

BUSINESS MEN TO PRESENT CLAIMS

Secretary of State Is Asked to
See That Soviet Government
Satisfies Demands Which
They Will File at Capital

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York.—That losses to American business men and firms through confiscation of their property by the Soviet Government without compensation be considered, when negotiations are entered into by the United States Government with the present or any succeeding government of Russia, is urged by William C. Redfield, president of the American-Russian Chamber of Commerce, in a communication to Bainbridge Colby, Secretary of State. Mr. Redfield says that such losses to members of his association range from \$10,000 to about \$100,000, and that damage to American business houses reaches much larger amounts. One large American house, he says, has not heard from its manager or its property for two years.

His letter reads, in part: "It will, I am sure, be necessary only to state these facts to obtain for those sufferers the sympathetic and active cooperation of our government whenever opportunity shall arise for direct action in their behalf. These American citizens have transgressed no law, either of our own land or of another. They were engaged in productive commerce in conformity with the requirements of Russia. They have, in verity, been robbed of their property without pretense of law, through no process of taxation and without promise of recompense or restitution."

"The board of directors of this chamber have made it my duty, and it is one that I deem it a privilege to perform, to place these facts before you and to urge, both as a matter of individual justice and of national right, that whenever the time shall come at which negotiations of any nature are undertaken, either with the present government of Russia or its successor, it be made an essential factor of such negotiations that these claims of American citizens and business houses for losses incurred through no fault of their own, but arising wholly through forcible confiscation of their property, shall then be presented and urged as a proper claim against the government of Russia. We request, may urge, that due steps shall then be taken to ascertain their nature and amount and that it be insisted that any recognition of a government in Russia shall be upon the basis of an adequate and satisfactory arrangement for the settlement of these claims in such a way as is due alike to the obligation our government owes to its citizens and to its own dignity."

"This chamber will undertake whenever so requested by your department to ascertain and file with it for confidential use as above in such form as may be deemed fit the statement of the losses which its numerous members have incurred as aforesaid."

"This chamber is also taking steps for the protection of American holders of Russian internal bonds, of which many millions are held in this country in the hands of bona fide investors, concerning which a later communication will be addressed to you."

"I beg to remain, Mr. Secretary, Yours very cordially,
(Signed)
"WILLIAM C. REDFIELD,
President."

JAPANESE CRUISER TO VISIT ANNAPOLIS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—The Japanese cruiser Kasuga, which left Tokyo on May 26, and which has been participating in the festivities of the Maine state centennial, will arrive at Annapolis today, where she will remain until next Monday. The Kasuga was the first Japanese warship to pass through the Panama Canal, and her trip from Japan to Portland, Maine, logged 11,000 miles, which was covered in 38 days at an average speed of 14 knots.

Captain Teraoka, on arriving at Annapolis, it was announced here, will pay his respects to Governor Ritchie of Maryland, Mayor Levy of Annapolis, and the acting superintendent of the Naval Academy. In the evening, accompanied by about 20 officers from the warship, he will come to Washington to attend a dinner given in their honor by the Japanese Ambassador here.

Tomorrow morning Captain Teraoka will call on F. D. Roosevelt, Acting Secretary of the Navy, and Admiral

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DRYS WILL DECIDE CAMPAIGN POLICY

Anti-Saloon League Meeting
in National Capital Plans to
Combat Wets' Activities

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—The executive committee of the Anti-Saloon League of America will meet here today to determine the policy of the league in the presidential campaign. Leaders of the league were arriving in Washington yesterday for the conference, which will begin at the Raleigh Hotel at 10:30 a. m. The probability is that the executive committee will hold an all-day session.

Particular attention will be given to the congressional aspects of the campaign. The wets have made it known that they intend to make a fight in every congressional district where there is the smallest chance to return a champion of the liquor traffic. Organized by the wets is already well under way, their strategy being based on the hypothesis that they can weaken the prohibition sentiment by lessening the dry majority in Congress. The Anti-Saloon League will formulate plans to counter the move.

The executive committee will also reveal what occurred at the Democratic convention at San Francisco, where the question of the enforcement of the Eighteenth Amendment was evaded and where the wet forces gained sufficient success to claim that it was their adherence to Gov. James M. Cox of Ohio, that eventually resulted in his becoming the Democratic standard bearer.

The league is nonpartisan in politics, but so is the American Federation of Labor, which, however, has clearly let it be known it favors Governor Cox because of the stand taken by the Democrats on the Labor question. No general declaration of support for either party is expected from the representatives of the Anti-Saloon League, though they will probably formulate plans to compel Governor Cox to make an unequivocal declaration on the issue.

PEACE RESOLUTION SUBJECT OF SUIT

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—Chief Justice McCoy of the District Supreme Court has issued a rule requiring Bainbridge Colby, Secretary of State, and Henry J. Bryan, editor of laws in the State Department, to show cause next Monday why they should not be compelled to promulgate as law the resolution declaring peace with Germany, passed at the last session of Congress and vetoed by President Wilson.

The order of the court is based on a petition for mandamus filed last Saturday by Henry S. McCartney, a lawyer of Chicago, who sued in his capacity as a taxpayer. He contended that the President had no authority to veto a joint resolution of Congress, and that the resolution became a law upon its passage by the two houses of Congress.

Reclamation Efforts Urged
Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Western News Office

SALT LAKE CITY, Utah—Renewal

of the Western States Reclamation Association efforts to obtain \$250,000,000 for the development of the western states will be made at an early date when the congressional appropriation committee go over the reclamation projects, existing and proposed, in Idaho, according to Gov. D. W. Davis of Idaho, president of the Western States Reclamation Association. "The government must adopt a national reclamation program if America is to feed herself," Governor Davis said.

RECLAMATION EFFORTS URGED

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HANAN

Two streaks of rust and a night-of-way don't make a railroad, pointed out. And no more do a few pieces of leather and a last make a pair of good shoes. Real values in footwear grow out of seasoned knowledge of materials, and craftsmanship, together with the style-sense that can foresee the demands of fashion many months in advance.

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Good shoes are an economy

CONSORTIUM REAL HELP TO CHINESE

Dr. T. Hsieh Commends Plan by Which United States Will Aid in Rehabilitation of China as a World Power

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—Thomas W. Lamont's constructive plan for China's trade relations was highly praised by Dr. Tehyl Hsieh, Chinese trade expert and labor commissioner to the United States, who addressed a luncheon of the Advertising Club of New York yesterday.

"It has been remarked," he said, "that China feels she could safely deal with Japan, perhaps inside the consortium rather than out of it. The fact that America leads in the arrangement is cited as evidence that China will receive a square deal."

"The nation that acquires economic domination of China will become the master of her political destiny. The one institution that is to become the standard of China's redemption is none other than the consortium, and America's great offer and expression of friendliness is nothing short of her real loyalty to China's aspirations. Therefore, Mr. Lamont has skillfully called America's attention to one of the least appreciated and most necessary features in the future of America's dealings with China."

Aggressive American business methods are not effective in China, he pointed out. "Matters should be put on a solid, sincere, quiet, honest and businesslike basis, rather than with the more noisy and often rude approach. To be successful in China, Americans must learn in the beginning to adapt themselves to methods employed there."

"Trade there is brisk and booming to such an extent that there is a great influx of British and American capital. Labor and living costs have increased 50 per cent, owing to the war, and China is not altogether a cheap place in which to live, although workers are better off than formerly. America is producing less and asking more; in China they are producing more and get a higher price for their surplus."

"Chinese industrial activity has received a great impetus as a result of the release from private hoards of enormous sums of money by private individuals, which have been deposited in foreign and native banks. Immense amounts of capital are thus available for productive purposes and several factories and mills have grown rapidly. The aerial service now made as a comprehensive plan in China has begun with 40 machines in operation, and 600 more soon to follow. American enterprises should take their proper share in this line in China."

Mr. Hsieh said that America's prospects for China trade will be practically limitless, with direct cables between the United States and China and establishment of wireless facilities. China hopes America will cooperate in building a Chinese merchant marine, since Europe is now unable to produce ships, he said. America has won China's good will with the Seattle gateway, which China hopes will open the future for American trade on the Pacific.

CAR SHORTAGE HITS WHEAT IN KANSAS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

TOPEKA, Kansas—Kansas is going to have more trouble moving the wheat crop this year than a year ago, it is believed, and the government crop experts estimate the crop at 110,000,000 bushels. The state crop experts estimate the yield at 118,000,000 bushels, and the railroad men and millers estimate the yield will exceed the state estimate by 20,000,000 bushels. In addition there were 11,000,000 bushels of 1919 wheat still in the bins of the farmers July 1 and probably 20,000,000 bushels still in the elevators and mills.

The car loadings of new wheat during July in Kansas have been only 42 per cent of the loadings during the same weeks a year ago, according to the reports of the railroads to the industrial court. Last year the crop was only 90,000,000 bushels while this year it is believed to be 40 per cent greater. Yet the car movement of wheat is less than half the movement of a year ago.

The result of this car shortage is that many farmers have had to wear rags, their women folks have had no new clothes, some of the children had to be kept out of college or high school, the new motor car is still unpurchasable, the trip to the old home is not taken. And the prospect of paying the debts and having some money to spend this year is worse than a year ago. They have the wheat and the market wants it but they cannot connect with the market because the cars to haul the wheat are not available.

ONTARIO LIBERALS SPLIT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

TORONTO, Ontario—A serious disintegration of the Liberal Party in the Ontario Legislature has been precipitated by the bolting of nearly one-half of the members of this group in protest against the leadership of Hartley H. Dewar. The bolters are led by J. Walter Curry, K.C., of Toronto, and the intention is to form an independent Liberal group, under the leadership of Maj. the Rev. J. Tolmie, who was defeated at the last Liberal convention in the contest for the party leadership by Mr. Dewar. The broad general cause of the split is offered by the insurgents in a blanket charge

that Mr. Dewar is merely exploiting his party for his personal aggrandizement, which has shown the Liberals as merely playing a game of politics, without any attempt to bring forward any constructive legislation for the Province.

HIGHWAY SAFETY FEDERATION'S AIM

Reduction in Number of Traffic Accidents Sought by Newly Formed Civic Organization

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

BOSTON, Massachusetts—The Safe Roads Federation of Massachusetts was organized at the State House with the object of reducing the number of highway accidents by moral suasion, through public instruction and encouragement of voluntary observance of traffic safety regulations. Only in extreme cases will resort be had to formal complaint leading to revocation of an operator's license. It is planned to keep a careful record of minor complaints, in order to observe tendencies among individuals with a view to sending out persistently careless drivers. Every reasonable effort will be made to support the state and local officials in the enforcement of existing traffic laws.

State and local councils will be organized, composed of civic and business bodies, whose members have joined the Safe Roads Federation. Membership in the latter is open to all citizens of Massachusetts upon application and payment of annual dues. The member pledges himself to the strictest observance of all traffic regulations for the safety of the general public; to the exercise of the utmost care and caution in the operation of any vehicles driven by him; to a similar requirement of all employees or persons operating vehicles under his control; to report the name, if possible, and the license number of any driver of a motor vehicle whom he observes operating a machine in a grossly careless or reckless manner, in deliberate violation of traffic rules under circumstances greatly endangering public safety, or who refuses to stop when involved in an accident; and to report upon any dangerous condition of highways coming under his observation, or any other menace to public safety upon the highways. Reports of active members will be made to local councils when involving a local incident or owner of a motor vehicle owned locally; in other cases, to the state council. Local councils will issue formal warnings before reporting to the state council upon further complaint against the same person.

It is planned to have a paid executive secretary in charge of administration. General committees for organization, extension, publicity and exhibitions, complaints, legislation and traffic rules, and finance will be formed. These details, as well as others on all subjects mentioned, have been treated at length in a report of a temporary organization committee. Prominent among those interested are John N. Cole, commissioner of the Department of Public Works of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, and Frank A. Goodwin, State Registrar of Motor Vehicles.

MRS. C. C. CATT WILL DIRECT CAMPAIGN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NASHVILLE, Tennessee—Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, president of the National American Woman Suffrage Association, will remain in Tennessee to direct the suffrage campaign until after the convening of the special session which Gov. A. H. Roberts has called for August 9. Mrs. Catt consented to stay in response to the unanimous request of a number of political factions, all opposed to each other but all in favor of ratification.

"The prospect that Tennessee will be the thirty-sixth State to ratify the amendment is very promising," said Mrs. Catt, "but an intensive campaign is to be waged enlisting the cooperation of all groups and seeking the support of both the Democratic majority and also of the Republican minority of 32 out of a total legislative membership of 133. Our poll is nearly completed and indicates certain victory."

RATE INCREASE DATA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

SALT LAKE CITY, Utah—Statements and charts showing the effect the proposed freight rate increase would have on shipments of low-grade ore to Utah smelters, presented to the Interstate Commerce Commission, will be received and filed in the commission's records to be considered with the other evidence submitted during the course of the hearing.

The proposed blanket increase of 25 per cent which the carriers have requested would have the effect of obliterating all profit on ore valued at \$10 or less per ton, according to the statements which Mr. F. W. Prickett, of the Traffic Service Bureau of Utah, furnished the commission and which have just been admitted as evidence. Profits on ore valued at \$10 to \$15 per ton would be almost wiped out if the commission grants the rate increase requested by the carriers.

FAST TRIP AS OIL BURNER

NEW YORK, New York—According to a wireless report received here yesterday by the Cunard Steamship Company, Ltd., the British steamship Aquitania, which sailed from Liverpool on July 17 for New York, was 1500 miles east of Sandy Hook at 1:56 a. m., on the vessel's first trip as an oil burner. A remarkable absence of vibration was noticed, it was stated. From noon Tuesday to noon Wednesday, the Aquitania came within half a knot of her record for a day's run, and it is believed she may break her record for the trip.

HEAVY HOG PROFITS FOR PACKERS SEEN

Georgia Official Says Fall Period of Market Stagnation Is Converted into a Golden Harvest of Profit by the Packer

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern News Office

ATLANTA, Georgia—That the packer converts the fall period of market stagnation into a golden harvest of profit for himself by forcing the price of hogs on foot to the lowest possible market level, is the opinion of Dr. Peter F. Bahnsen, state veterinarian, in recently compiled statistics in the growth of the hog and cattle industry in this state.

Referring to the system which forces farm products, especially hogs, on the market in a very limited period of the fall, thereby glutting the market and forcing prices down, Dr. Bahnsen says:

"The problem is by no means an easy one. To be sure, we must extend our production, but unfortunately, our system of agriculture forces the products of the farm on the market during a few months of autumn, especially hogs. It is a most difficult problem to extend the marketing season of our hogs over a period sufficiently long to prevent the glut of the fall market with its inevitable depression of the price of hogs on foot, a condition which justly discourages the producer."

"A glutted market, from a labor scarcity viewpoint, is no doubt a source of embarrassment to the packer also. But the packer converts this period of market stagnation into a golden harvest of profit for himself by forcing the price of hogs on foot to the lowest possible market level."

"It is entirely wrong to think that the consumer reaps the benefit of this depression in the market. No small part of the hams and breakfast bacon retailed at 60 cents a pound and much of the side meat sold at 30 cents a pound or more are the products of hogs that brought the producer from 10 to 12 cents a pound on foot."

"With shrewd business acumen the packers annually empty their coolers in anticipation of the fall rush. And as the price of live stock on foot is hammered, to the lowest point possible, they replenish their exhausted stores in anticipation of the rise in the market which inevitably occurs as soon as the market is no longer glutted. In spring and summer, when because few hogs are offered for sale, the price of hogs on foot advances, the large stores of meat purchased at distress prices from the producers find their way into traffic in keeping with the then prevailing high prices of hogs on foot."

"Packers and packing houses are modern necessities, but in common with other middlemen, they welcome and help to create opportunities that enable them to constantly widen the gulf of difference between the price paid to the producer as compared with the price paid by the consumer. "I believe the establishment of municipal abattoirs in each county where the hog industry is sufficiently developed to justify the expense would prove a blessing to the producer. The producer could better afford to hold his meat in suitable storage until a normal market demand called for it, produce than to sacrifice his hogs, on foot, at ruinous prices; a system that has enabled the packing industry to accumulate fabulous wealth while the producer is still earning his daily bread by the sweat of his brow."

SUIT TO COMPEL A VOTE IN SCHOOL BILL

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

DETROIT, Michigan—Suit to compel the submission of the public school amendment to the voters this fall was filed in the Michigan Supreme Court Thursday by the Wayne County Civic Association, leaders in the fight for the proposal. The association has obtained 170,000 signatures to an initiative petition requiring the attendance of all children between 5 and 16 years of age in the public schools.

The suit followed an opinion by Alex J. Groesbeck, Attorney-General, in which he held that the amendment is unconstitutional.

Coleman C. Vaughan, Secretary of State, then announced that he would follow this decision and would not place the proposal on the ballots. The association in its suit claims that neither the Secretary of State nor the Attorney-General has authority to pass on the validity of a proposal.

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posed amendment before it is adopted by a vote of the people. The association says that it is conducting an active campaign for the amendment and to render a decision on the question may be submitted at the November election. The suit would force this by gaining a writ of mandamus to compel the Secretary of State to certify the amendment.

ECONOMIC EFFECTS OF PROHIBITION

Saves \$6,000,000,000 Annually

WESTERVILLE, Ohio—"The Iron Age" quotes James A. Campbell, president of the Youngstown Sheet and Tube Company, as saying that National Prohibition should save the people of this country more than six billion dollars a year," says The American Issue. "In a recent address to more than twelve thousand employees of the company Mr. Campbell who, the Iron Age says, has the good of the men at heart and is striving to do everything in his power to help them, urged the cultivation of the habit of saving. He declared that if the money that might be saved from our national liquor bill were placed in the savings banks it would help materially to solve the financial problems of this country as well as those of other countries now appealing to us for financial help."

Federal Law Helps Arizona

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

PHOENIX, Arizona—With the establishment of prohibition in states surrounding Arizona, the task of enforcing the local prohibitory laws has become easier and less expensive. For a while there had to be maintained a cordon of guards upon every road by which an automobile could enter. There are still occasional captures of liquor from surplus stocks in California or New Mexico, but they are few. Two such captures lately made on the highway near Winslow, in Columbus, New Mexico, to San Francisco, developed cargoes of whiskey valued at \$50,000 at current "bootlegger" prices. The state law calls for confiscation of all vehicles captured in such trade.

SHIPBUILDING MAY BE REVOLUTIONIZED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

PHILADELPHIA, Pennsylvania—Present methods in the construction of steel ships will soon become obsolete if researches and deductions made by a committee of designers of the Chester Shipbuilding Company, as embodied in a report recently made public, are accepted by shipbuilders. This report presages a ship electrically welded, instead of riveted, and electrically powered.

For nearly two years the engineers have been working out a design for a 9300-ton freighter, single-screw, with a speed of 11 knots and a cruising radius of 7000 miles. In planning a ship that would most successfully meet the exacting demands of post-war shipping, it was decided that it would be necessary to utilize the great economies not only of electric welding, but of electric propulsion, and with electric driven auxiliaries and deck machinery.

The shell itself is to be electrically welded throughout, thus making a vast hull in one piece. The saving of steel in the elimination of overlapping angles and rivets will be approximately about 450 tons per ship. The report, which lays great stress on the electric welding idea, says that by the substitution of electric welding for riveting a great deal of labor will be saved.

In summing up, the engineers declare that the electric welded ship will contain about 15 per cent less steel, will take 40 per cent less labor, 25 per cent less time for construction, 2 per cent less power for propulsion, will be cheaper to maintain and be of 5 per cent greater capacity.

FUEL ADMINISTRATION ASKED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

ST. LOUIS, Missouri—Restoration of the United States Fuel Administration is advocated here by E. J. Wallace, adviser of the St. Louis fuel committee during the war, who insists that only a fraction of the coal which should come to St. Louis is being shipped into the city. He claims that the coal which should come here is being diverted for export to foreign buyers, where the market is higher. Coal for home use is not being stored for winter, he says, while Illinois coal is going to South America and along the Mediterranean.

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SPRINGFIELD, MASS.

FRESH MID-SUMMER

White Waists

\$2.98 and \$3.98

DECENTRALIZATION OF CITIES IS URGED

John Nolen, Town and City Planner, Says Moving of Industries to Smaller Communities Will Solve Many Problems

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

CAMBRIDGE, Massachusetts—"Decentralizing congested cities by moving of factories or businesses to smaller communities where employees may live more normal lives and have better homes, raise their own vegetables, 'hens and so on,'" says John Nolen, town and city planner, is daily better recognized for its direct bearing upon a solution of many of the major problems of the present, namely, the increase of the food supply, the overcoming of the farm labor shortage, the meeting of the housing situation, the easing up of transportation, and so on.

"Already thousands of factory employees, with their own little garden patches and henneries, are effecting a telling increase in the supply of food in the aggregate, and the labor thus employed consequently lessens the present crying demand for farm labor to the extent of the labor necessary for the production of that amount of food. Furthermore, transportation is eased up to the extent that the amount of food that each employee raises himself will not have to be hauled to him, and other necessities that are shipped to him take away that much from the overload of transportation in the city, and he himself is no longer an elbowing passenger in the metropolis."

Process of Decentralization

"The removal of the factory and the home to the city outskirts, thus instituting a process of industrial and residential decentralization, is one of the most important city planning aspects of housing. The city needs its centrally located land for business and commercial purposes. So far as possible the city's streets should be relieved from the unnecessary hauling of raw materials of the factory's products to and from the factory through the built-up city. It is desirable also that the central city should be free from smoke and other nuisances often associated with factories. It is this point of view largely that has justified the establishing of the outlying industrial zone so common in European cities."

"Chief of the advantages that are assured to workmen's homes in the outskirts or in the smaller communities, are: the opportunity for relatively cheap land; the proximity to the factory, and the incidental saving of time and carfare; the placing of the workman close to the country, and to the city's outlying parks. So far as location goes, the main items that determine factory efficiency are: Cheap land; land in large blocks, unbroken and uninterrupted by public streets; ample and convenient freight facilities and railroad sidings; success in obtaining and holding employees who are well housed at low rates in good environment."

"An adequate supply of suitable houses for workmen can be secured only by recognizing that housing is intimately and permanently related to a number of large questions of broad economic policy. Many housing schemes have been carried through as if they were isolated phenomena, and thus have failed of their purpose."

Housing a Big Business

"Housing is a big business, and should be handled as a big business is handled. The first step in the solution of this problem is to recognize that the subject is primarily one for the right application of broad economic fundamentals. We must in some thoroughgoing way convert the great forces working through regular channels which now produce bad housing, to produce good housing, and we must do it by bringing into control and co-operation with them the forces that believe in good housing and will gain from it, which are mainly the manufacturing and business interests that depend upon the efficient and happy workman."

"This great change in housing methods will come from the substitution for exploitation and excessive return of the reasonable profits of business, from the transfer of housing from the field of speculation to legitimate manufacturing. We shall want to know

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the facts as to the nature and the extent of the demand. We shall have definite aims as to the product. We shall use skill and experience and factory methods. We shall back the enterprise with adequate capital and count upon a fair rate of interest.

MORE TRAINED TEACHERS SEEN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

AUGUSTA, Maine—There is more interest in the opportunities for professional training of teachers than there has been for a long time, according to Augustus O. Thomas, state superintendent of schools.

"It is certain that all schools will have an increased enrollment for the coming year," said Dr. Thomas recently. "Whether or not they will be filled to capacity depends in part upon the encouragement superintendents give to young women who have recently graduated from high school to take up training for teaching."

"The situation which confronts a superintendent when he has a number of positions to be filled offers a temptation to place in the vacancies high school graduates without training, but who are regarded as good raw materials. It is inevitable that some positions must, under present conditions, be filled in this way."

"The endeavor, however, should be made with constantly increasing force to reduce the number of untrained teachers. Even if it is necessary that others may attend normal school, the sacrifice of efficiency for the time is worth while for the sake of the future. The same applies to the closing of small schools when such an arrangement can be carried out without undue hardships."

"The whole matter simply resolves itself into a case of necessity for a rather drastic course in order that such a condition as now seems to exist may not again be in evidence. Leaving out of consideration entirely the great desirability of having trained teachers in the schools, the matter of the teacher supply alone should strongly urge the use of every means to increase normal school enrollment."

INTERNAL REVENUE RETURN INCREASES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois—Taxicab companies and theaters seem to have profited by the abolition of the saloon by prohibition, according to figures compiled by Harry W. Mager, collector of internal revenue. Records show that this year's special taxes for the Chicago district are \$100,000 greater than the amount collected the year before, although thousands of liquor dealers who formerly helped to swell the tax receipts are now out of business. Taxicab companies and theaters show by the increase in their taxes that they have gained a large part of the income which was formerly spent over bars.

MORE WATER FOR POWER

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

FT. FAIRFIELD, Maine—A survey for a storage basin above the Aroostook Falls is being made. It is proposed to build a concrete dam eight feet high. Recent extensions at the power plant at the falls increase its capacity 2400 horsepower and more water is absolutely necessary.

ARIZONA BOUNDARY IS IN CONTROVERSY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

PHOENIX, Arizona—Imperial County, California, is claiming a part of Arizona—and this by virtue of provisions of the treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo, through which Mexico parted with her northern territory after the war with the United States. That treaty fixed the center of the Gila River, at its junction with the Colorado, as the point from which the line should be extended westward to the Pacific Ocean. Through the present Arizona boundary was the Gila River. It happens that the Colorado, from its junction with the Gila, makes a decided curve to the northward, before turning westward and again southward, on its way to the Gulf of California. Within this curve is the land claimed by the Golden State, which is renewing a claim that has not been pushed since about 1871.

The line sought to be established passes down a business street of the city of Yuma—dividing that city—includes the outlet of the great siphon that brings water from Laguna dam under the Colorado, takes in a part of a government reservation and extends westward to the river again, embracing at least 3000 acres of farming land of extremely high value.

The first Arizona Legislature, in 1864, believed the land in California and memorialized Congress to give it to Arizona, as it was claimed to be remote from California government and of large commercial importance to this State. In 1871 was the last attempt to maintain California jurisdiction over the tract, in the face of determined opposition from the inhabitants, though it is told there had been collected from them in taxes about \$40,000, for the benefit of the California County of San Diego. In 1873 the commissioner of the general land office decided the tract should be included in the Arizona survey, but there would appear that no court judgment ever was invoked in the matter and that Congress has done nothing toward settlement of the dispute. California, in its Constitution, accepts the Colorado as its boundary from the Gila westward.

This latest action has arisen over the refusal of the Yuma Water Users Association to allow reconstruction of an Imperial Valley diversion weir, considered detrimental to Yuma interests.

EIGHT PER CENT SET AS CAPITAL RETURN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—The contention that the statutory rate of \$1 a cubic foot for gas is unconstitutional because confiscatory, is sustained in the report of Abraham S. Gilbert, special master appointed by the federal court to take testimony in the suit of the New York and Queens Gas Company. Mr. Gilbert sets 8 per cent as the reasonable and proper rate of return upon capital invested in the plant, valued at \$1,655,877.94, and says that such returns were not earned by the complainant company at any time in the year 1919, or so far in 1920. He adds that the company's operating revenues were not even sufficient to pay the necessary cost of manufacture and distribution of gas, and that the company has suffered loss from operations.

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ARIZONA BOUNDARY IS IN CONTROVERSY

Question of Water Privileges Causes People of Imperial County, California, to Raise Issue of Line Between States

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

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WILL COOPERATORS UNITE WITH LABOR?

Negotiations Entered Into With Labor Party With "Ultimate Object of Forming a United Democratic or People's Party"

By Special Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—It is an interesting and profitable study to watch the developments in the domestic arrangements of the various organizations controlled by the workers. Frequently the struggles inside are as bitter, and waged as relentlessly between the contending parties, as ever they were against employers. One cannot fail to observe that there is a remarkable and striking similarity between the stages which each and every movement has to pass through ere it ranges itself definitely in opposition to the existing order.

It took many years of hard and thankless toil to get trade unions interested enough in politics to nominate their own leaders as parliamentary candidates, even under the auspices of one or other of the two historical parties; many more years of vigorous agitation and propaganda before Labor established its own political party with its own whips and leaders. Every prominent trade union in the country has had to fight the battle for independent working class representation in the House of Commons. Each annual conference of the National Union of Teachers brings the proposal for affiliation with the Labor Party nearer materialization. Gradually the stalwarts of a decade or two ago are losing their grip, what time the newcomers are fast dominating the situation.

Journalists "On the Threshold"

The National Union of Journalists has recently decided to apply for admission to the Trade Union Congress. Quite a number of other professional workers' organizations may be cited as being "on the threshold" of identifying themselves with the manual workers.

Essentially a working class organization, it is remarkable how the great cooperative movement has abstained so long from definite alliance with the Labor Party. It is true that two of the Labor members in the House of Commons were nominated, financed, and run by the cooperative movement, but the alliance was purely a local arrangement, the candidates being adopted by the local Labor Party, who placed their organization entirely at their disposal.

The proposal to secure representation for cooperators on national and local governing bodies has taken years of unceasing effort to convince its members; it is only three years ago that the movement agreed to this course, and a year later before a National Cooperative Representation Committee was set up to give practical shape to the policy. The committee was to be a committee of the Cooperative Union responsible to the central board, and through it to Congress. The original intention was to establish an independent political party on the basis of existing cooperative organizations, but this was abandoned within a year in consequence of the difficulty in building up a new organization.

A New Departure

Wherever there was to be found a cooperative movement, there was certainly to be found an energetic trade union movement, local Labor political organization, not to mention Socialist organizations, all working harmoniously together. The possibilities are that 99 per cent of the active and energetic people dominating these organizations are also cooperators. No small wonder that the Carlisle Cooperative Congress authorized a new departure, and instructed the committee to enter into negotiations with the Labor Party and the Trade Union Congress with a view to federation and cooperation for electoral purposes, and with the "ultimate object of forming a United Democratic or People's Party."

For years the Labor Party chiefs have cast longing eyes on the millions of cooperative voters, but the most optimistic never expected the development to be so rapid in their direction. Profiteering in food and other necessities of life, as well as the government proposal to tax cooperative surplus funds, has doubtless facilitated progress and driven erstwhile opponents into the Labor camp. That there is a very considerable body of opinion among cooperators favoring closer alliance with Labor, is evident from the prominent part played by the former in the May Day demonstrations. This is all to the good, for the inclusion of the cooperative movement as a whole would have a very moderating influence in the councils of the party, nullify the growing strength of the extremists, and result in establishing an equilibrium again.

Clause Deleted

A concrete instance of this was revealed on the celebration committee, responsible for the resolutions submitted at the mass meetings on May Day. The cooperative delegates strongly objected to the original drafting of a composite resolution which, among other matters, conveyed fraternal greetings to the Third International, to which, of course, the Labor Party refused to affiliate. The cooperators made it plain that they could not accept the resolution as it stood, asked for the deletion of the offending clause, and threatened to withdraw their support and participation in the demonstration unless their request was conceded.

Although the cooperators decided

by a narrow majority, at their annual conference at Bristol recently, to definitely affiliate to the Labor Party, thereby interrupting a whole series of successful stages on the part of the "advanced guard," the decision cannot be much longer avoided. The proposal favored by the moderate men is an alliance of those organizations affiliated to the Labor Party, the Trades Union Congress and the Cooperative Party, and to have a joint committee of nine members, three from each of the above, which joint committee shall have power to endorse candidatures, to prevent clashing and to secure concerted action on behalf of endorsed candidatures, and to make declarations of policy on political matters in harmony with the program of the three bodies."

Left Wing Triumphed

Anyone with actual experience of local Labor politics, methods of selection of candidate, finance, and so forth, will agree that the practical result of the foregoing will work out pretty much the same as if the cooperators were avowedly in and of the Labor Party. No candidate, cooperator, trade unionist, or otherwise, can possibly be adopted unless he agrees to the constitution of the party and pledges himself to refrain from identifying himself with either of the old orthodox parties. The left wing among cooperators has triumphed after all, simply as a matter of tactics and of their knowledge of constitution and procedure.

Perhaps more significant, however, is the decision to coordinate the activities of cooperators with the Trade Union Congress. Readers of The Christian Science Monitor will remember that during the railway strike of last September, the Cooperative Wholesale Society very materially assisted the National Union of Railwaymen to pay strike pay, which the union was unable to do itself in consequence of the difficulty experienced in realizing its investments. This the cooperators did by honoring vouchers issued by local strike committees, printing checks and making them payable through their own stores. The strike ended just as a huge and comprehensive scheme for distributing food to the strikers had been worked out.

Closer Touch Urged

Commenting upon the situation in general and the experience gained by the struggle, the secretary of the London District Council of the railwaymen warned his members that they were not to be faced with the same problem again, and urging them to get into closer touch with the cooperative movement and draw up schemes for the provision and distribution of food. Tom Mann, general secretary of the congress, has repeatedly dwelt upon the same theme.

To the Labor Party, the cooperative movement means the vote of 4,000,000 families; to trade unionism, the means of supplying food to its members engaged in a trial of strength with their employers.

SCOTTISH MINERS' POLICY CONDEMNED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

GLASGOW, Scotland.—At a meeting of the Glasgow Chamber of Commerce recently held under the chairmanship of W. F. Russell, vice-president of the chamber, at Merchant's House, Glasgow, the question of a five-day week for miners was discussed at some length. The chairman stated that having been a member of the coal and coke supplies committee for Scotland since its inception, he knew how serious the situation regarding coal had been during the past year, and particularly during the past nine months.

On various occasions, he stated, industries were just about at a standstill owing to the lack of coal, and a little while ago there were practically no stocks of coal in Scotland. Had the least stoppage then taken place in the mines many industries would have had to close down. The prospect at the moment was far from bright. They were simply living from hand to mouth, and if the five-day week policy was adopted by the Scottish miners, the consequences to the industries of the country would, he considered, be serious.

The result of the new proposal in practice, the speaker declared, would be the reduction of output by about 1,500,000 tons, in other words the output would be short by 150,000 tons of the amount required to carry on the necessary industries. That was to be deplored, and in his estimation, the situation was so desperate that every section of the community ought to protest against the alteration. The miners he considered were a very loyal body of men, and had done much to win the war, and he was sure that if they were appealed to they would not let the country down now.

The chairman then submitted the following resolution: "That the directors view with concern the proposal of the Scottish miners for a five-day week, and are satisfied that the resulting decrease in production and increase in cost of coal would have a very serious effect on the industries of the country, which are already suffering from the shortage and high price of coal. The directors therefore urge the government to resist the proposal." D. Johnstone Smith seconded the resolution, whereupon N. J. Dunlop raised the question of the export trade and stated that he believed that coal was not being sent from Australia to Gothenburg, J. S. Borland remarked that he had just returned from Gothenburg, and it was quite true that coal was being sent there from Australia. After further discussion, it was decided not to widen the scope of the resolution, in order to incorporate the export trade views, which would in due course be considered by the advisory committee. The resolution was then adopted unanimously.

POLITICAL TIDE HAS TURNED IN ITALY

Mr. Giolitti, Who Has Already Been Premier Four Times and Who Fleed the Country in 1915, Now Hailed by His Opponents

By Special Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ROME, Italy.—When, in "the radiant May days" of 1915, the former dictator, John Giolitti, fled at night from Rome with only one of his faithful followers, and that one his son-in-law, to see him off at the railway station (for it seems that the rest of the 300 Senators and Deputies, who had called upon him a few days earlier, did not know at what time the train left for Turin), the correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor foretold that, if the fallen politician lived, he would one day return to power, just as, after his previous fall and flight in 1893, he returned in 1901.

The forecast, derided at the time by some of the ardent interventionists, who are now acclaiming the arch-neutralist of 1915, has been accomplished, and for the fifth time Mr. Giolitti, who has already been Premier for a period longer than any other Italian statesman, even than Cavour and Depretis, is Prime Minister of Italy and for the sixth time Minister of the Interior. Italian politics are full of sudden surprises.

Middle Classes Disgusted

What, bewildered foreigners will ask, is the cause of this sudden reaction from 1915 to 1920, from the Tarpeian Rock to the Capitol? Principally, the general disgust of the middle classes at the constant strikes, at the prevailing indiscipline in all ranks of society, and at the defiance by the workmen and employees of the authority of the state. In the universal lack of leading men, these people have turned, as a last resort, to the former Premier, just as in 1848, the French bourgeoisie frightened by the Red Spectre, threw itself into the arms of Louis Napoleon. Only Louis Napoleon in 1848 was a much younger man and a stronger man than is Mr. Giolitti in 1920, or then the latter was even in 1905, when he abandoned the Premier-ship because the railwaymen obstructed the traffic by carrying out every jot and tittle of the elaborate regulations.

Since then the internal condition of this country has grown much worse. Consequently, it can hardly be expected that he will be able to cope with it, as his newly-converted supporters anticipate. Probably the reason why he took office was to rehabilitate himself with history—which done, he may be expected to retire. Even should he dissolve Parliament in the autumn, and, to use the significant Italian phrase, "make" the elections, he will not find the task so easy as in 1893, or 1904, or 1909, or 1913, the four occasions of his former electoral triumphs, because the new system of "scrutin de liste" with its huge constituencies has eliminated the influence of the local "bosses," upon whom Giolitti largely relied for success.

Nationalists Rally to Premier

And neither the Catholics nor the official Socialists could allow him to repeal the new electoral law so soon, and revert to the old system of single-member constituencies, which would be less favorable to them. Already his chief organ, the "Stampa" of Turin, to whose neutralist editor he offered a seat in the new Cabinet, has warned people not to expect miracles from his advent to power, despite his unrivaled experience as Minister of the Interior.

For domestic affairs have always been the specialty of this former functionary of the Treasury, who knows every wheel and cog of the complicated Italian bureaucratic machine.

Another group of former antagonists, the Nationalists and the old followers of Baron Sonnino, have suddenly rallied round the new Premier (whom they denounced as a traitor five years ago), because they believe that he, who is the very reverse of a jingo and has never shown any interest in foreign politics, will maintain the Treaty of London and at the same time obtain Fiume. Mr. Giolitti is understood to have told his colleagues in the Cabinet that his policy is to maintain the Italian army of occupation within the line drawn by the armistice in northern Dalmatia and then to await events—which means the result of the American presidential election and the possible succession of a President favorable to the Italian claims.

Regular Troops for Fiume

At the same time, Mr. Giolitti proposes to enter into negotiations with another of his revilers in 1915, the poet Gabriel d'Annunzio, and endeavor to substitute Italian regulars for the "legionaries" at Fiume. Mr. Giolitti, who made the Libyan war of 1911 "malgre lui," as he candidly confessed, and has ever been on the side of peace, is not a nationalist, nor is his new Foreign Minister, Count Sforza—an excellent appointment—much appreciated by the Allies. For Count Sforza has been Minister at Belgrade and has acted as Ambassador at Constantinople, is known to hold moderate views on the Jugo-Slav question, and has latterly been Undersecretary for Foreign Affairs.

His one defect for his new post is that he has had no parliamentary experience; but that defect does not matter much to the Foreign Minister of a Premier who is such a consummate parliamentarian as Mr. Giolitti. Between the two opposit. extremes of

the neutralist, Mr. Bertolini, and the nationalist, General Cavaglia, who were both mentioned as possible foreign ministers, Count Sforza was an excellent compromise. He is well prepared for office, and the only doubt was whether he would accept it, or would not rather prefer the greater security of an embassy. Having recently negotiated with Mr. Lloyd George in London about the Italian share of the German war indemnity, he has had considerable experience of British statesmen and ideas.

Cabinet Not Too Giolittian

Mr. Giolitti, in composing his fifth cabinet, has abstained from giving it too pronounced a Giolittian color. Of his special political cronies, only one, or at most, two, Mr. Peano and Mr. Tedesco, have seats in the new combination, and they were both also ministers under Mr. Nitti. Mr. Peano is Mr. Giolitti's most intimate political friend; it was his "dear Peano" that he wrote the famous letter, published in February, 1915, that "a good deal" ("Parechio") could be obtained without going to war. Mr. Peano was his chief-of-cabinet when he was Premier during the Libyan war, and acted as his intermediary during the recent crisis.

But besides these two, there are several men who have sat in other than Giolittian cabinets, and helped to conduct the war. Mr. Meda, the Roman Catholic leader, who goes to the Treasury; Mr. Fera, the Radical chief; Mr. Bonomi, the Reformist Socialist spokesman; Mr. Raineri, the socialist minister for the liberated lands, all sat in the war cabinet of Mr. Boselli; and some of them also in that of Mr. Orlando. Other new ministers, including Mr. Peano himself, were colleagues of Mr. Nitti.

A Daring Experiment

The selection of the untried Independent Socialist, Mr. Labriola, as Labor Minister, is a daring experiment, for Mr. Labriola is a brilliant writer and speaker, but without practical experience. On one occasion, some years ago, addressing a Socialist meeting, he said that he did not mind whether the workman worked half an hour a day more or less, but cared only for great basic ideas—a saying which would scarcely have commended him to the practical Anglo-Saxon operative. As regards its political complexion, Mr. Giolitti's fifth, like his previous four ministries, is a coalition. It contains Radicals, a Reformist, (Roman) Catholics, Liberals and an Independent Socialist, while its chief, nominally a Liberal, is really an Opportunist.

But political labels are of less importance in Italy than good administration and a strong policy. Never was the situation of a Premier more difficult than now. Abroad, Albania is in open insurrection, and the Italian garrison is besieged in Valona, while in Libya an Arab chief has captured and held up to ransom an Italian officer and his men. The Adriatic question is still unsettled. At home, strikes are of constant occurrence, and Mr. Giolitti has himself indicated the urgent necessity of economies in the national expenditure.

Albanian Penetration Opposed

The Socialists, 156 strong, are asking whether he intends to carry out the declaration, made in his speech to his constituents at Dronero on October 11, that the first task of the new cabinet should be to hold an inquiry into the origin of the war and fix the responsibility for it. They are strongly opposed to a policy of penetration in Albania, as they have shown not only by a resolution in Parliament but by trying to prevent the embarkation of reinforcements for Valona at Trieste.

If Mr. Giolitti can cope with all these difficulties, the labors of Hercules will have been surpassed by this veteran politician. Certainly, whether he succeeds or not, he will have had the satisfaction of seeing his most violent opponents come to ask for his help at this hour of need, when politician after politician has been tried and found wanting. It is, indeed, one of time's most curious reverses, that the much maligned politician of May, 1915, should be the welcome savior of June, 1920. People have short memories in politics, but Mr. Giolitti is usually credited with a long one for his enemies. He never forgets either them or his friends.

POLICY OF GERMAN PARTIES OUTLINED

Majority and Independent Socialists Have Much in Common But Nationalists and People's Party Support the Old Régime

By Special Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BERLIN, Germany.—Some indication of the policies and programs of the various parties which will constitute the new national assembly will enable the outside observer interested in the German problem to form a clearer idea of the character of the coming struggle than might otherwise be possible. The official polling returns now available indicate the strength of parties in the new Parliament to be as follows:

Social Democrats or Majority (Socialisten)	111
Independent Socialists (Unabhängige Sozialisten)	80
Center or Roman Catholic Party (Zentrum)	67
German Nationalists (Deutsche Nationalisten)	65
German People's Party (Deutsche Volkspartei)	61
Democrats (Demokraten)	45
Christian Federalists (Christliche Föderalisten)	21
Communists	2
Members of other parties	9

The Social Democrats, or since they represent the original or far more numerous party the Majority Socialists, are academical socialists whose high priests are Marx and Engels. They are opposed to violent and rash socialist experiments. Even in the old imperial days the Social Democrats were so powerful in the parliamentary sense as to provoke the thunders of the Kaiser, who in a famous speech once called them traitors whose expatriation was necessary in the interests of the Fatherland.

War Caused Split

The attitude of the German Social Democrats at the beginning of the war not only disappointed the working classes in allied countries, but provoked a schism in their own ranks which eventually resulted in the formation of the new Independent Socialist Party. At the opening of hostilities the Social Democrats summoned the working classes to arms on the plea, which may have been quite sincerely advanced by them, that the invasion of the barbarous Russians threatened German culture and civilization.

Throughout the earlier stages of the war the Social Democrats supported the Military Party, and even when the defeat seemed inevitable its leaders refused to join the peace party in Germany. After the revolution in November, 1918, the Social Democrats became very unpopular among the mass of the workers, but the excesses committed by Liebknecht and the Communists in the stormy days of the two following months produced a revulsion of feeling in their favor and at the elections held in January, 1919, that party achieved a series of striking victories and became easily the strongest party in the national assembly.

Russian System Opposed

With the Roman Catholics and the Democrats the Social Democrats have since governed Germany and the fact that their administration won them only enemies among all classes must be ascribed to the difficulties of the internal situation complicated by an uncompromising attitude of allied statesmen on the one hand and violent attacks from Right and Left on the other. The Social Democratic Party now, as during the past year has steadfastly set its face against the councils idea of government, has opposed Russian experiments on Russian lines and even in its policy of socialization has advocated and practiced caution.

The Independent Socialists made little progress during the war because not only were its newspapers suppressed and its projected meetings prohibited, but its leaders spent most of their time in prison. The excesses of the Communists after the revolution beside helping the Majority Socialists

did damage to the Independents more particularly because, perhaps, they adopted a temporizing attitude toward those excesses and Bolshevism generally. They only secured 20-odd seats at the following elections and at the opening of Parliament and in its earlier stages its representatives did not show to any special advantage.

Many Join Independents

The critical and non-constructive attitude which they subsequently adopted served party rather than national ends and thousands of workers whom the policy of repression adopted by Mr. Noske, the Minister irritated, deserted the Moderate Socialists for the Independent Party. The policy of the Independent Socialists while still purposely obscure on some points might best be described perhaps as one of working class dictatorship to be practiced through the parliamentary and the councils system. Their policy has indeed been formulated with greater precision these last few days than ever before and the following clauses extracted from the proclamation issued by the party will indicate its general tendency:

Disarming and disbandment of all counter-revolutionary formations, army officers to be chosen from the workers; complete socialization of industry beginning with coal, steel, iron, electricity and transport; suppression of profiteers; friendly relations with all lands and peace with Russia.

The Center or Roman Catholic Party is religiously not political. Its membership includes all classes—aristocrats and trade unionists alike—and all questions are approached from the standpoint of Roman Catholic interest. It is anti-Socialist and it pays lip homage at least to ideals of social reform. It collaborated during the past 18 months with the Moderate Socialists and is now ready if the need arises to collaborate with the reactionaries. It excludes the Independent Socialists from its collaboration.

Democrats are Liberals

The Democrats are the German Liberals. They flatter themselves in the resemblance which they bear to the British Liberal Party. They have in fact, not it must be confessed with any striking success, endeavored to introduce Liberalism into Germany. Timidity is their great defect but they deserve praise for their opposition to Junkerdom and Pan-Germanism. Of all the political parties in Germany the Democrats are most willing to cultivate friendly relations with the entente on the basis of a loyal fulfillment of the Peace Treaty.

Its enemies accuse the Democratic Party of being the party of Jewish high finance, and it is true that many Jews and many financiers are numbered in its ranks, but the party also makes an effective appeal to many of the progressive and liberal Christian elements in Germany.

The Christian Federalists who also go by the name of the Bavarian Peoples Party, are merely the members of the former branch of the Center Party in Bavaria.

The importance of the party lies in the fact that it represents an intensely anti-Russian spirit.

The German Nationalists are frankly Junker and reactionary. They represent the ideas and ideals of the old régime. They believe in a monarchy and are anxious for the return of the Hohenzollerns. They detest democracy and believe that the way to deal with insurgent Labor is by the use of the iron hand and if returned to power would probably refuse to carry out the terms of the Peace Treaty. Great landlords, farmers, a little more reluctantly the peasants, and in the towns higher officials and middle class women are the classes which support the last mentioned party.

People's Party Reactionary

The so-called German Peoples Party represent big business and does not share the enthusiasm of the Junker Nationalists for the return of the Hohenzollerns but otherwise is almost

as reactionary. Officials and middle-class people generally rallied to the support of this party whose really striking successes at the recent elections were due to the organizing powers of Hugo Stinnes the Westphalian multi-millionaire—his fortune made out of steel is estimated at \$25,000,000—who through his 65 newspapers told the middle classes, the way to vote.

The Communist Party representatives are expected to create through their opposition to all other parties numerous "scenes" in Parliament but no constructive work. Its failure at the polls is indicated by the fact that only two Communist deputies have been elected. The Red Flag, the official organ of the party notoriously subsidized by Russian money, professes hopes for the future and declares its intention to continue its campaign of "enlightenment" for the workers.

COOPERATIVE SALES INCREASE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO, Ontario.—The Cooperative Union of Canada has just published statistics of the progress made last year by the organized movement throughout the Dominion. The 15 societies affiliated with the union are scattered from Cape Breton, on the Atlantic Ocean, to Vancouver Island, on the Pacific. The aggregate turnover of these societies was \$2,132,725.71 during the past year, an increase of \$644,185.11 over 1918. The share capital investment was increased by \$49,678.91, the same amounting to \$212,059.60; the net profit was \$156,870.41, or an average of 7.2 per cent on the share capital employed. Of this amount, \$138,215.70 was returned to the consumers, as dividends on their purchases.

ONTARIO'S PUBLICITY CAMPAIGN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO, Ontario.—Ontario is preparing for an extensive publicity campaign through motion pictures. In connection with this, Otter Elliott, director of motion picture bureau for the Province, has left for Hollywood, California, where are located some of the largest motion picture studios in the world. Mr. Elliott will observe the work done there in getting out publicity pictures and possibly make tentative arrangements for a portion of the campaign material needed. He will also consult with American experts in this form of advertising in regard to detail for the work.

FERTILIZER SUPPLY ASSURED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SALT LAKE CITY, Utah.—Nearly 2,500,000 acres of phosphate lands in Utah, Idaho and Wyoming will be opened for leasing under rules and regulations approved by Secretary Payne of the United States Department of the Interior, according to Ralph S. Kelley, chief of the field division of the United States land office at Salt Lake City.

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AEROPLANES WILL HELP SOUTH AFRICA

Communication With Places Otherwise More or Less Isolated Will Be Afforded and so Will Aid Opening of Country

Special to The Christian Science Monitor.
LONDON, England.—The first occasion on which flying was attempted in South Africa was in 1910, when Mr. Kimminger went there with a Voisin biplane. Later on, in 1911 and 1913, Mr. Driver and Mr. Compton-Patterson were there, and it was probably during the first of these years that the idea of commercial aeronautics in the shape of an aerial postal service was first mooted. In those days, however, the knowledge and art of flying were so young that it is likely such a service would have proved unsuccessful if it had been tried.

The great strides that aeronautics has made since the year 1912, make it desirable to reconsider the problem, and see what services, if any, might be established, and also whether it is not possible for starting them as soon as machines are obtainable.

The advantages of an aeroplane service in South Africa are numerous. For business men in a hurry, nothing can compete with the aeroplane as a means of transport, and instances will occur to every one in which speed is vital in business matters. An example of what is possible is given in a paper by Mr. Holt Thomas, read at a meeting of the Aeronautical Society of Great Britain some time ago. One of the managers of his firm, the Aircraft Manufacturing Company, was telephoned by the War Office at 11:20 a. m., saying it was essential for him to be at Chelmsford at 12 o'clock. The distance from the works to Chelmsford is 50 miles by rail, and obviously the only suitable means of transport was an aeroplane.

Country All Open Veldt

In South Africa the aeroplane will be of the greatest value in the future development of the country, and a brief description of the conditions there, may not be out of place, before considering this future development. South Africa may be regarded as being made up of four flat steps rising by fairly steep escarpments, one above the other. Except for the coastal flats, the country is all open veldt, and it is a comparatively easy matter for an aviator to pass from one plateau to the next. During the greater part of the year the anti-cyclone which settles down over a large part of the country should make flying comparatively easy. It is possible that the contour of the country and the numerous kloofs and kopjes, will cause the currents that will make flying at low altitudes uncertain, but at heights of 5000 or 6000 feet the bad effects due to irregularities of the surface will not be felt.

Although this is a rather higher altitude than is desirable for commercial work, it is a height which can easily be reached without giving rise to any effects to pilot or passengers. Proper investigation of the air currents existing in various parts of the country is desirable from this point of view, as well as to lead a choice of suitable landing grounds where necessary.

Bullock Wagons Are Slow

The aeroplane will afford a means of communication with places that would otherwise be more or less isolated, and on this account will be one of the biggest factors in opening up the country. At present some places can only be reached by a journey of 50 miles, perhaps in a bullock wagon. Such a journey may take from two to three days, depending on its length, and there is always the risk of getting "hung up" on the way through a variety of causes.

The aeroplane affords a means of covering the distance in about half an hour or so, with no risk of stoppage at all. As a result of this shortening of journeys to places off the railway, numerous small townships are certain to spring up, and when they grow sufficiently large the railway might be taken to them. Developments will by this means, be considerably accelerated, as the cost of running an aeroplane service is not great compared with that of a railway service, while the capital expenditure involved in the former is only a fraction of that in the latter.

Flying More Pleasant

Another use of the aeroplane will be for running a passenger service between large towns. Attention has already been called to the advantage of the speed obtained in business. For the ordinary traveler the aeroplane will provide a pleasant and cheap means of transport at much higher speed than the railways. Thus, to get from Durban to Johannesburg will require three and one-half to four hours instead of 24. The journey from Durban to Capetown will take about nine hours instead of between two and one-half and three days. Johannesburg to Capetown will be done in about eight and one-half hours, and 60 on. Not only will these journeys be shorter, they will be much more pleasant, and, after a short time, equally cheap.

In arriving at the above times, the speed of the machine has been taken as 100 miles an hour. There are in existence today, practical engines that are, machines which have high speed, low-landing speed and weight-carrying capacity, which will do well over 100 miles an hour, and this will probably be exceeded in the future. The

average machine today will carry a load of 2000 pounds, i. e., 12 passengers, but as previously stated, some of the Handley-Page machines will carry six tons, the equivalent of 80 people. Of course, the problem of finding room for so many people remains to be solved, but it will not in all probability prove impossible of solution.

Intertown Service Useful

After having discussed the time taken over the journeys, in connection with passenger services, there is no need to expand the question of postal service. The advantages of a quick intertown postal service are obvious. A few words about the question of overseas mails may not be amiss at this point. It is probable that, within five or six years there will be a regular mail service between England and South Africa. During the past four years all the energies of aeroplane manufacturers and designers were devoted to war machines, but now they are devoting their energies to commercial types of machines, and huge strides are being made in this direction. It is possible, therefore, that in the near future an English mail service reaching Johannesburg in three and one-half to four days, Durban and Capetown in about half a day more, will be inaugurated. Light goods, urgently required, will also be obtainable, and, where necessary, one will be able to get to England and back in a week.

RECORD YEAR AT RICHMOND SHOW

London Costers' Marathon for Donkeys Proved to Be a Striking and Amusing Incident

Special to The Christian Science Monitor.
LONDON, England.—The Richmond horse show has again reestablished its reputation as the outdoor exhibition of premier importance to lovers of horses. Judging from the list of entries at the recent show held in Richmond Park, and the great gathering of well-known people in this historic suburb of London in the midst of the "season," the widespread interest in the event showed no sign of waning. The old Deer Park, with its beautiful short green turf, and splendidly enclosed by trees, formed an admirable setting for the exhibits. Great interest in the various competitions has always been taken by the royal family, and on this occasion, the King and Queen, with Princess Mary, spent an afternoon at the show, on their way to Windsor Castle. King George had offered a cup for the championship winner in the mounted constabulary class to be competed for by the mounted police throughout the country. The royal interest was further shown by the listing of two of the King's horses in the harness class.

The Familiar "Pearlies"

The entries this year constituted a record in the 30 years' history of the show. They numbered over 700 in the 45 different classes. The jumping competitions were the most interesting, from a spectacular point of view, and the open spaces of the park, in contrast to the usual limited accommodation of the London indoor shows, made the jumping events most attractive.

The costers' Marathon was one of the amusing incidents of the first day. From the East End, these quaint and peculiar characters drove many miles west in order to gather in force at Kew Green, where they spent considerable time polishing harness, brushing the donkeys, and putting finishing touches to their own toilets, before entering the old Deer Park, Richmond. Most of these were the familiar "pearlies," and one small boy, with whom Lord Lansdale, the judge of the costers' competition, shook hands, seemed to be covered with buttons from head to foot.

Some of the coster women appeared equally striking in bright pink satin, with black feathers in their hats. As all the costers' carts and donkeys showed intelligent care, the finding of the winners was not an easy task. In presenting the first prize, a handsome silver cup worth £30, Lord Lansdale said that a great improvement had been made in the general condition of costers' donkeys since such awards had been instituted.

Use of Show Hunters

An excellent competition, which disapproved the allegation that show hunters are useless, was interestingly arranged. The rider first jumped a fence, then rode up to a five-barred gate, opened it without dismounting, and closed it after him. A set of rails was next approached at a fast pace, all the rails lowered except the bottom one, the horse walking over this. After rearranging the rails, the rider remounted and jumped a fence into an inclosure. From this he had to jump out again, in a direction at right angles to that of entry, take another fence and end with a gallop round the large ring.

The children's riding competitions and the Shetland ponies formed very pretty features of the show, and the driving Marathon, from Hyde Park to the old Deer Park, was most attractive, en route. Quite a picturesque event of the second day was the arrival of the Lord Mayor of London, attended by his two sheriffs and their ladies, on the famous Old Times Coach on which Jim Selby made his record drive from London to Brighton and back. It is intended, shortly, to put this coach again on the road between Brighton, Worthing and Arundel, and thus help to maintain the sport of bygone days.

TURKISH SURPRISE AT PEACE TREATY

Though Punishment for Misdeeds Was Anticipated It Was Not Expected Allies' Peace Terms Would Prove Drastic

Special to The Christian Science Monitor.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Turkey.—"What are the Turks thinking about the peace terms, and what effect will their publication be likely to have on here?" a British resident of high standing was recently asked. "Well," he replied, "Despair, the deepest despair and a very bitter feeling against us for what they consider our brutal treatment in riding rough shod over all their rights of national existence, are the predominant feelings of their hearts and minds. It is not too much to say that at the present moment there is not a Turk who is not a Nationalist. So all operations against the Asia Minor revolutionaries are suspended and the Union and Progress Party which wrecked the Empire and did so much to wreck Germany and wreck Europe has now the field everywhere open to them and their old baleful power and authority will be completely reestablished before long. The Turks expected punishment for the misdeeds of the Union and Progress Government, which ruled the country up to the capitulation of the Bulgarians, and they know right well that without European guidance and assistance for some years it would be impossible to bring their house in order and establish a government that would insure tranquility and the well-being of the inhabitants of the Empire."

European Control Expected

"They were quite prepared to see the establishment of European control in some form or another; but they did not expect to find that the peace terms to be offered would be so drastic and every vestige of national existence swept away. Nor did they expect that it would be the hand of England that would deal such hard blows to their national pride, strip them of so much of their richest territory and place them, as they consider, to such an extent under the heel of the Greeks. It is England that is getting all the onus for all this harsh treatment the Turks are receiving at the hands of the Allies."

"It is England, the greatest Muhammadan power in the world, that in their eyes is solely responsible for this blow to the Muhammadan state. The same international jealousies as regards commercial interests and political influence still exist out here as before the war, and this idea will be skillfully worked upon by our rivals and we alone will have to bear the ill-will of the Turks."

Powerlessness Felt

"The Turks feel that they are powerless to prevent the disruption of their Empire in face of the will of the allied powers and that it will be responsible to keep the Greeks from taking possession of Thrace and maintaining their hold upon the Smyrna sandjak; but they have no intention apparently of settling down quietly under Greek domination, and there will be either guerrilla warfare or emigration, and very possibly a mixture of both."

"Looking at the treaty from the point of view of a loyal Britisher with the interests of our Empire and the well-being of our people at heart, it seems to me that the peace terms are unnecessarily harsh and that some of the very measures introduced to insure tranquility and the maintenance of peace, are calculated to produce the very opposite effect."

Basic Idea Considered Good

"The underlying principle of the proposed treaty is good so far as it is intended to deprive Turkey of all power to close the straits leading from the Mediterranean to the Black Sea, and to disturb that tranquillity it is hoped to establish in Asia Minor as well as to protect the interests of the various racial minorities—But, why these large cessations of territory to Greece? Let both Thrace and the Sandjak of Smyrna receive local autonomy with an organic statute giving equal rights to all under international control and not Greek, and still connected with Turkey by the common flag and titular sovereignty."

"Why should Turkey not be allowed a representative in the straits commission when Bulgaria is allowed one? Bulgaria the enemy which fought so hard against us to insure a German victory in the world war? What prejudice could it cause to allied interests, one Turkish voice amongst so many? It would have been a salve to Turkish pride and helped to gild the bitter pill a bit, as also would be the substitution of international control for Greek domination over Turkish territory so close up to the walls of Constantinople as the Tchataldji lines."

FRONTIER EXPEDITION NOW BEARING FRUIT

By Special Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor.

CALCUTTA, India.—After six months of strenuous fighting it is now possible to obtain some idea of the results achieved by the British campaign on the frontier. Waziristan has for years been a continual thorn in the side of the Indian Government, and the situation last year became such that it was evident that firm measures would have to be taken if the constant raids and outrages on the frontier were to be stopped. When the terms were presented to them last November, both the Mahsuds and the Waziris were utterly incredulous as to the Government of India's determination or ability to enforce their demands. Also they were quite confident that, with sufficient opposition, those terms would be considerably modified. They received repeated and solemn warnings that the terms would be rigidly enforced and that resistance would be severely punished, and in spite of all this they chose to defy the British and refused to comply with the terms. The result has been that they have received punishment. Now as to the results achieved by this campaign. It really seems as if the Government of India were at last seeing some success as a result of the policy they have been steadily pursuing for years past; in other words the frontier tribes are beginning to grasp that the government's real intentions toward them are friendly and just. Those sections which have handed in their rifles and paid their fines, have returned to the cultivation of their own crops with far greater confidence in their security under the British Raj. Their contented acceptance of the situation and their safe return to normal life, has had a considerable effect on those tribesmen who are still holding out in defiance. These men are now thinking anxiously of the fate of their own lands, and as they are already extremely short of food the prospect of a continuance of the blockade and the failure to gather in their crops is making them consider whether compliance with the British terms is not infinitely preferable to future starvation. The expedition can therefore be pronounced successful in both its main objects, for it has taught the tribesmen that they cannot indefinitely continue to flout the Indian Government, and also it has distinctly increased the confidence felt in the British desire to deal justly and benevolently with the tribesmen on the frontier.

TASMANIA AS THE WAR HAS LEFT HER

Island Realizes That Salvation Depends on Increased Production and Development of Her Magnificent Resources

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor.

LONDON, England.—Tasmania, in common with the rest of the overseas dominions and, indeed, the civilized world, has been and is still suffering from the aftermath of the great war. Though, of course, inevitable, this is none the less harassing. Other trials and difficulties, more local in origin and character, have added to the State's perplexities. Last year, in particular, its troubles—economic, industrial, financial and others—came "not in single spies but in battalions." A brief survey of that period may be useful, indicating, as it does, the inherent strength and recuperative powers of Australia's Island State. The conclusion of the war found Tasmania disorganized industrially, commercially and financially. Wide spread reconstruction was imperative. But this highly important and urgent task was greatly impeded and, for a time, arrested, by several untoward conditions. First, by a shortage of shipping, a most serious matter to an island state dependent "on outside markets for the disposal of the major part of its products; second, by a seamen's strike which, lasting over three months, effectively ended all overseas trade and inflicted ruinous losses on producers not only of foodstuffs but of mineral wealth in various forms; and by other unforeseen circumstances.

COOPERATION IN EUROPE SPREADS

Finland Has Record Year While the Increase for Denmark Is Seventy-Seven Per Cent

Special to The Christian Science Monitor.

MANCHESTER, England.—As though in response to the declaration of Lieutenant-Commander Kenworthy, M. P., that "international cooperation will also be necessary to deal with the big international trusts," the march of European cooperation, judging from the latest reports to hand, goes steadily on.

At the regional congress of the Catalonian (Spain) cooperative societies, held recently at Barcelona, several important matters were discussed, among which were the question of founding a cooperative bank, the international exchanges of goods between cooperative wholesale societies and the power of cooperative ideas as an instrument of social emancipation.

The amalgamation of three cooperative societies in Vienna has resulted in a total of collective sales of £7,743,439 as against £1,146,699 in 1913. For the cooperative movement of Finland, 1919 has been a record year. The sales of the Finnish Cooperative Wholesale Society have increased from £4,308,633 in 1918 to £6,559,549, an increase of 52 per cent. At the beginning of 1920 the Finnish cooperative movement embraced 737 consumers' societies, 494 dairy societies, 713 credit banks, 181 peat producing societies, 45 electricity societies, 91 telephone societies, and 485 societies of other descriptions. The collective turnover of these and the wholesale societies for 1919 amounted to £66,280,000, of which £41,600,000 represents the retail trade of local societies and £24,680,000 of the wholesale societies.

Turnover Much Larger

Denmark, too, has had a good year during 1919, and has made a wonderful recovery from the setback of 1917-18. The turnover of the Danish Cooperative Society for 1919 was £7,284,847, an increase of 77 per cent. on the turnover of 1918, which was £4,113,533. The 1919 figures also show an increase of 55 per cent on the turnover of 1916, which was the highest turnover previously recorded.

The productive output of the society for 1919 was 180 per cent higher than 1918, and 56 per cent higher than 1916, the figures being £1,534,414, as compared with £533,085 in 1918. In 1919 the total number of cooperative members amounted to 316,846, which is about 19 per cent of the entire Danish population, thus one-half of the households of Denmark are connected with the cooperative movement.

In 1914 the membership was 244,000, so that the 1919 official census shows an increase of 29.8 per cent. The cooperative membership in Copenhagen has increased from 7288 in 1914 to 23,954 in 1919. Before 1906 Copenhagen had not a single cooperative store; in 1914 there were 17 societies, which in 1916 were welded into a single organization.

Membership Grows

The Hamburg "Produktion" society has increased its membership during 1919 by 8891 bringing the total membership up to 112,344. Its sales have increased from £2,369,840 in 1918, to £6,166,023 in 1919, an increase of 160 per cent.

Addressing the Bristol Congress K. G. Rosling of the Kooperativ Forbundet (Cooperative Union) of Sweden said "The last year in Sweden has been a successful one. Among our 3½ millions of inhabitants there are about 1200 cooperative retail societies at work. The Kooperativ Forbundet has 916 retail societies in membership, numbering together 222,223 individuals. These societies, last year, had net sales amounting to £11,000,000, with a net profit of £400,000 on a share capital of £555,000. Our cooperative wholesale's net sales amounted to £3,800,000 with a net profit of £75,000 on a capital of shares and funds of £118,000. Our newspaper "Konsumtbladet" has 70,000 subscribers."

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Graphic Word Picture

Here is a graphic word-picture drawn by a man on the spot. Referring to the strike he said: "Serious loss, approaching disaster in the case of many of our most important industries, was the result. Fruit and potatoes, for which favorable markets were open in other states, were left in the orchards, in the fields, or on the wharves, or could only be got away in small vessels and at high freights. Wheat, coal, sugar, and other necessities could only be obtained in small quantities and at largely increased cost. Though fortunately the people were never actually without these necessary commodities, the government on several occasions was doubtful whether it would be possible to keep up the supplies of even flour, and the stocks were at times reduced to a dangerously small margin."

Those who know the State will be able fully to appreciate the significance of the following paragraph: "The zinc concentrates could not be brought to Tasmania, and the works at Risdon had to be closed down. The carbide manufactured at Electraona could not be shipped to the mainland, where there was a good demand for it at remunerative prices, and supplies of coke essential for the company's operations could not be imported or manufactured locally. Mining companies were unable to get their ore away, and some of them had to obtain temporary advances from the State to enable them to keep their mines open and their men employed." Added to these trials was the diminished purchasing power of the sovereign, or, in other words, the abnormally increased cost of living.

Vigorous Action Needed

The position called for vigorous action. The government rose to the occasion and grappled with the financial, industrial and economic problems in no half-hearted manner. And as the last budget speech of the State Treasurer, Sir Neil Elliott Lewis, clearly demonstrates, their policy has met with a richly deserved measure of success. If, as seems highly probable, it is adhered to, it will continue to yield satisfactory results.

How does the state now stand? As the Treasurer showed, the revenue for the financial year 1918-19 amounted to £1,581,983, or £78,936 in excess of the previous year's receipts, an expansion which, in the circumstances, is encouraging. Indeed, considering all the adverse conditions, it is remarkable. On the other hand, the

expenditure for the year 1918-19 totaled £1,644,512 or £184,764 in excess of the previous year's outgoings. A Justified Excess.

But this excess justifies itself. Improvements to the railways, one of the state's chief assets, absorbed an additional £56,000. Obviously, it is of the first importance to maintain the railways at the highest standard of efficiency. A cheese-paring policy would defeat its own ends. Charitable and other institutions called for £10,000 of the treasury, while the education department made an extra demand for nearly £20,000. It was granted ungrudgingly. As Sir Neil Elliott Lewis said, "the expansion in the work now being undertaken by the department, particularly on its technical side, the further classification of teachers, and the general improvement in their condition, should fully justify the increased expenditure."

Another important item which helped to upset the balance was an increase of £49,000 in the State's interest bill. But it is worthy of note, as an indication of the keen watch kept on expenditure, that during the year the public debt was increased by only £144,000, and now stands at £15,281,000. Several decades have elapsed since so small an addition has been made to the public debt in any one year. The sum of £204,000 is shown for the Returned Soldiers' Settlement.

Holding Her Own

Many other interesting and illuminating facts might be culled from the Treasurer's speech, but the foregoing suffice to show that Tasmania is holding her own. Indeed, indications are not wanting to prove that she is beginning to forge ahead, despite the heavy incubus of the war's after effects. Certain proposals, affecting the Commonwealth's annual financial per capita contributions to the several states—proposals which, if settled without discrimination or without due regard to special circumstances, may in their incidence prove embarrassing to the Tasmanian treasury—are causing some anxiety. The state can ill afford any reduction of the annual grant from the Federal Government.

But the State Government, after a careful review of the present and an equally careful forecast of the future, decided that two alternative policies confronted them: one, that of refusing to authorize any further expenditure than that now being incurred; the other, that of relying on the recuperative power of the state and proceeding with progressive and developmental works in the assurance that with improved conditions and the reopening of markets the present financial stress will eventually disappear. The government has elected to adopt the latter course. While the greatest prudence will mark the administration of the public finances, every justifiable assistance will be given to stimulate enterprise. Tasmania realizes that her salvation depends on greatly increased production, the concentrated effort of every citizen, and the development of her magnificent resources. To the attainment of these ends the people are now devoting themselves with a resolute purpose that augurs well for the future.

COUNCIL OF WOMEN MEETS IN NORWAY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor.
BOSTON, Massachusetts.—The quinquennial meeting of the International Council of Women will be held at Christiania, Norway, from September 8 to 17, under the presidency of the Countess of Aberdeen. It is the first meeting of the organization since 1914, and women from all the belligerent and neutral countries are expected to attend.

The congress at Christiania will be welcomed by the Norwegian council's president, and Lady Aberdeen will make an address on the work and aims of the council. Short speeches will follow on various phases of the organization's activities. Public meetings have been arranged on a number of interesting subjects, including housing, education, women police, and the League of Nations. Sessions will be held in the building of the Norwegian Parliament, the Storting, and the Queen of Norway will give a reception to the delegates of whom there will probably be about 400.

PREMIUM OBSTACLE TO EXPORT TRADE

High Value of Dollar "Favorable" Only for Buying Purposes, Says Banker, Urging Need of Exchanging Products

Special to The Christian Science Monitor.

SAN FRANCISCO, California.—George E. Roberts, vice-president of the National City Bank of New York, speaking on "The Function of Imports in our Foreign Trade," at the recent foreign trade convention here, said in part:

"Our own history has accustomed us to thinking that we must have a trade balance in our favor in order to be in a sound and prosperous condition, but that was true because we were in a debtor position. We had to have an excess of exports over imports sufficient to meet the other charges in the account against us, or we had to settle the difference in gold or securities. We have given all our thought to exports, to selling our products in other countries, without considering how the foreign customers we are seeking will be able to make payments for their purchases. "Nothing but the disorganized state of industry in Europe and the pressing necessities of the world enable our exports to continue as at present. They buy of us because there is no alternative. But the world will not remain forever in its present state. Gradually order will be restored, production will be resumed and business will get back to a competitive basis. We must consider what our position will be when that time comes."

"We have been accustomed to say that the exchanges are in our favor when the dollar rates above the other currencies. They are in our favor in the sense that for the moment we are selling more than we are buying, and that the dollar holds the commanding position in the markets of the world. They are in our favor for buying purposes; they are in our favor for importing purposes, but they are not in our favor for selling purposes. Dollar drafts at a premium mean that American goods cost more to foreign customers; a premium upon dollar exchange is an obstacle to our export trade which we will be compelled to reckon with."

"Every situation like this brings a lot of people to the front with remedial ideas. All of these proposals overlook the fundamental truth that trade is essentially barter and in the long run must settle itself. There isn't gold enough in all Europe to pay its adverse trade balance with the United States last year. The whole scheme for which this council is organized, the promotion of foreign trade, might as well be abandoned, unless we are ready to consider the development of real trade, the exchange of our products for the products of other peoples."

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HIGHER THE RATE, LOWER THE WAGE

Manager of Large Construction
Company Finds Some Interest-
ing Results in a Study of
Earnings of a Selected Group

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, Massachusetts.—Decrease
in annual earnings is quite likely to
follow a sharp rise in hourly wage
rates, according to M. C. Tuttle, gen-
eral manager of the Abernethy Con-
struction Company, who bases his con-
tention upon the results of a study
made of the earnings of a selected
group of carpenters employed by his
company. Mr. Tuttle says that the
things for which Labor has struggled—
a larger wage and a larger leisure—
have to some extent become the in-
struments of its undoing, and he
urges Labor and management to get
together, "the one eager to learn how
to increase its productive power with-
out jeopardizing the things that make
life worth while, the other willing and
able to evolve and to direct the means
to the desired end."

In reviewing his findings on his sur-
vey of the situation with relation to
carpenters' hours and wages, Mr.
Tuttle says: "Taking 1914 as a base,
the hourly wage rate of these carpen-
ters has risen 35 per cent by the end
of 1918. Their annual earnings for
that twelvemonth had increased 56
per cent. During 1919 the hourly rate
of the men had increased 65 per cent
over the 1914 base, but their annual
earnings, on the contrary, had declined
3 per cent below those of the previous
year. This occurred in the face of a
rising living cost, which by the end of
1919 was almost 100 per cent above
that of 1914.

Not Caused by Unemployment

"It must be distinctly understood
that this decline in the year's earnings
was not caused by unemployment.
The particular group of carpenters
under consideration had been very
continuously employed throughout the
year. But, with the rise in their
hourly rate of pay and with their in-
creasing demand for excess rates for
overtime, the overtime was largely
eliminated, thus disposing of a fruit-
ful source of income. The demand for
Saturday half-holidays still further
reduced hours, which have since been
again modified by the general adoption
of the Saturday full holiday.

"The cost of a given amount of car-
penter work has risen slightly more
than the proportion of the wage in-
crease. The buyer of buildings is
therefore paying an additional charge
over that of 1914, approximately pro-
portioned to the increase in the hourly
wage of the workmen employed. The
man who produces the building, how-
ever, although in receipt of a larger
wage per hour, has fewer dollars per
year, because he is putting in fewer
hours than he did in 1914.

"The following table, which exhibits
wages, hours, and weekly earnings of
carpenters from the year 1914 to
June 1, 1920, shows clearly enough
what has been occurring. In the
table, the working-week column shows
the number of hours actually applied.
The basic week column shows the
number of hours paid for at the stand-
ard wage rate. The overtime rate in
1917 was the same as that for regu-
lar time. The following year it was
increased 50 per cent above the regu-
lar time rate; or was set at time and
one-half.

Year	Working week hrs. basic	Hours overtime	Rate overtime	Wage standard	Weekly earnings	Allowing one rainy day
1914	34 34	...	...	50	\$27.00	\$22.50
1915	34 34	...	...	55	29.70	24.75
1916	34 34	...	...	58	31.50	26.08
1917	54 48	6 1	60	32.40	27.00	
1918	54 48	6 1-1/2	70	39.90	33.25	
1919	60 48	12 1-1/2	70	46.20	38.50	
1920	44 44	...	1.00	44.00	36.00	

Speed of Importance

"During the war years of 1917 and
1918 the pressure of extraordinary
necessity made the item of building
cost negligible in comparison with
that of speed in construction. In such
a circumstance, overtime was looked
upon by employer and workman alike
as not only unavoidable, but normal.
Since overtime carried with it the
attraction of an increased rate, the
workmen's tendency to shorten regu-
lar hours and thereby automatically
increase the hours and the reward of
overtime was quite natural.

"With this tendency, and accentu-
ating it somewhat, there doubtless
existed in many minds a somewhat
hazy notion that reduced hours would
mean a longer period of work on a
given job, and consequent postpone-
ment of the necessity for hunting up
something else. At any rate, as has
already been said, hours were reduced
until Saturday became first a half-
holiday and then a whole holiday. In
dollars and cents, or what is more to
the point, in purchasing power, the
reward of this leisure appears to be
disappointing.

"In 1918, with a wage of 70 cents
an hour, a carpenter working for a
full week with six hours overtime
would earn \$39.90.

"In 1919, with the passing of war
pressure, employers had largely cut
out overtime. Hence, a 48-hour week
at 50 cents an hour yielded \$43.20.
Meanwhile, however, the purchasing
value of the dollar had dropped from
57 cents to 50 cents, as compared
with values in 1914.

Carpenter's Work in 1920

The carpenter's work in 1920 is of
40 hours' duration. At a wage of
\$1 per hour, he will accordingly
earn but \$40 in a seven-day period,

and the purchasing power of each
dollar of the forty is probably some-
what less than it was a year ago.

"If it is worth while for Labor to
lose immediate income by weeks of
strike for the purpose of obtaining
greater leisure than it would seem
worth while for Labor leaders to
figure out on some reasonable means
whereby the wages actually obtained
should at least leave the men eco-
nomically as well off as before their
reduction of hours. Note the phrase
"economically as well off." It is not
a matter of dollars only. Two things
must be weighed together: first, the
immediate disadvantage to Labor it-
self of adding to the labor cost of any
article; second, the nature of the
apparent gain which occurs to the
workers whose wage rate is increased.

"It is progressively more important
for the workers and for those who
guide their strivings toward what they
believe are better conditions to realize
that, as modern society is constituted,
virtually every member of it is in far
larger measure a consumer dependent
for his well-being upon the productive
efficiency of others than he is a self-
sufficient producer, entirely free to
price his wares as he chooses. Thus
it is that the moment one type of pro-
ducer begins to seek an economic ad-
vantage by increasing his rate of pay
without increasing his rate of pro-
duction, he finds himself overwhelmed
by the result of similar action on the
part of a thousand producers in other
lines necessary to his comfort, happi-
ness and, perhaps, to his very exist-
ence. The things for which Labor has
struggled—a larger wage and a larger
leisure—have to this extent become
the instruments of its undoing.

Increasing Production

"It is much easier to talk about in-
creasing production, however, than it
is to accomplish that desirable result.
An idea once firmly fixed in the minds
of a great many people is a terrible
obstacle in the path of any course of
action at variance with that idea. At
the present time the idea of the eight-
hour day is thoroughly established:
so is that of the Saturday half-holi-
day. To tamper with them is to be
considered not only injudicious but
almost immoral. The necessity for a
whole holiday on Saturday is now be-
ing gravely discussed, and, with it, the
probability that an eight-hour day
during five days of the week is too
severe a burden to be borne.

"The only promise, therefore, of an
increase in the per-hour production of
Labor would seem to be in the greater
ability of good management to apply
itself to solving the problems of La-
bor. Any widening in the breach be-
tween Labor and management there-
fore, will tend still further to aggra-
vate a most confusing and irritating
condition. Somehow or other Labor
and management must get together;
the one eager to learn how to increase
its productive power without jeopar-
dizing the things that makes life worth
while; the other willing and able to

poem written about it, every oil or
water color done by its own or visiting
wielders of the brush, has given to
the world something of the charming
scrolls and curves, of delicate, but
enduring, beauty, until these wrought
works of iron have come to be to the
Crescent City what the pagoda is to
Japan, the missions to California, or
the oddly windowed palaces of the
canals to Venice.

For 200 years, ever since the
Sieur de Bienville and his handful
of adventurers laid out the present
city of New Orleans, the forgeons
have been hammering out these bal-
cony railings, these window guards,
these ornamental gates, these touches
of man's design which set off so well
the beauties of nature. Thousands of
miles of this old iron work have been

IRON WORKERS OF NEW ORLEANS

NEW ORLEANS, Louisiana.—For
many years artists have viewed New
Orleans as a city of warm, colorful
vistas of old Paris and the still more
quaint Madrid and Seville, glowing
in chiaroscuro through the delicate
tracery of wrought-iron grills set in
courtyard doors, in roof-to-ceiling
French windows, or in the airy bal-
conies fronting the ventanas cut into
the houses in the days of the Spanish
influence. Every tale of the city, every

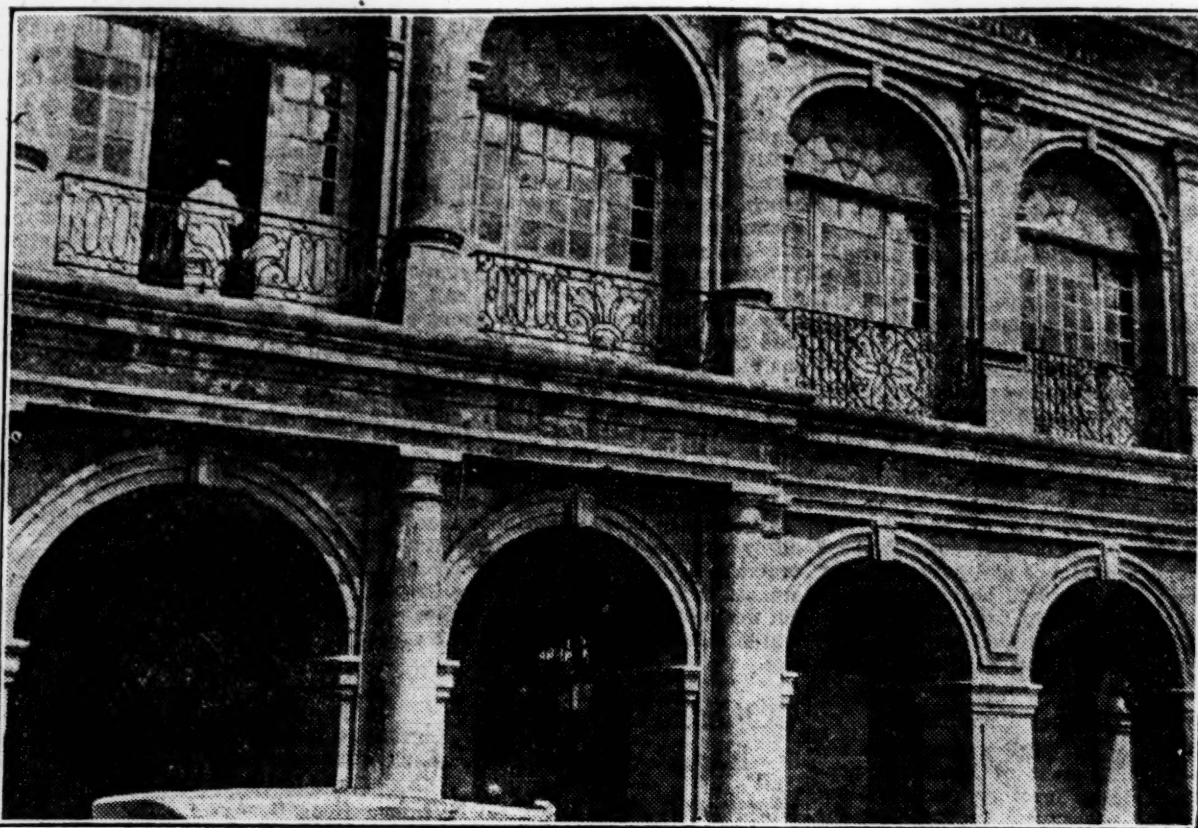
shrug, as he delivered the last of his
patterns to an agent of a New York
artist. "There is no more demand for
the slow production of the wrought
iron, and I can get no more workmen.
Today, they want things turned out by
machine—quick, cheap—art does not
matter to those who have money.
There is no one left to whom I can
teach my trade; all the boys nowadays
would rather be merchants and get
rich quick than be apprenticed for
years to a difficult art, and earn little
for a long time.

Balconies Wrought By Hand

"When all these iron balconies were
wrought out by hand, bored and-chis-

father, who set it up when he built the
house where it now stands. French,
Italian, and Spanish railings have
brass trimmings and little square
brass bolts cast on the slender rods.
The ones made in America have the
balls and ornaments made of zinc. I
can tell them in a minute. French
work is distinguished by softer lines,
the ball or the oval ornament, while
the Italian or Spanish grille or railing
has square ornaments and straighter
lines."

Webster's definition of the word
"veranda," as of "unknown origin,
probably brought from India by the
English," is discredited in a pretty
tale Mr. Mangin told me of the "real,



Spanish ironwork in the front of the Cabildo, New Orleans

ele and bent and slowly shaped, it
was in another age, when time was
plentiful, and when the builders cared
for perfection and quality, rather than
quantity. There was no labor ques-
tion then. There were workers in
plenty, black and white, to beat out
the designs by hand over the forge.
Sometimes it took a man a whole year,
in those days, to cut out one little
detail of iron work, but when it was
finished it was a work of real art."

And Mr. Mangin's gray eyes almost
sparkled with the memories of past
days. Then he led me into the depths of
the shop, where molds of metal and
wood were heaped, and forms around
which the hot iron was bent; bars
of little rosettes and spearheads,
ears of corn, bunches of grapes, ap-
ples, pears, doves, feathers, and all
manner of forms from which to select
for the gallery grille or the high iron
doors at the opening which gave into
the patio of the old-time Spanish
home in the Americas. In the court-
yard, against the brick wall, now
completely covered by a crimson-
blossomed Virginia creeper, stood the
forge, with blackened tools hanging
above it, and fed by an immense,
homemade leather bellows, fully six
feet long, operated by a footlever, so
that the forgeiron should have both
hands free for his work.

Once again Mr. Mangin turned to
his all but lost art.
"Nowadays, they all want cast-iron
railings," he said, "because they get
them quicker and cheaper, and they
look like the old railings, but they are
to the grill work of the forge what
the stencil is to the oil painting. The
cast iron is molded in wooden molds
or in the ground, and when the mold
is completed it is like cutting cheese-
cloth in the store, you can have as
many yards as you want, so long as
the material holds out, and every yard
will be just like every other yard, no
better and no worse. It lacks the
variation in design which makes it
individual and personal, and it never
has the wonderful fine chiseled ap-
pearance of wrought iron.

"On the other hand, wrought iron
is like a fine oil painting—every
stroke is put on by hand, and there
is only one copy in the world. Cast
iron is like printing, once you have
the plate, you can run off millions of
copies."

Mr. Mangin knows the design
and history of virtually every railing
or grille in the Vieux Carre, and well
he may, since his father, and his
grandfather, and his grandfather's
father were forgeons. His grand-
father came here in 1832, nearly 90
years ago, from France, where he had
worked with his father, an ironworker
who had learned his trade from his
father, in Meux, which later became
the field of the first battle of the
Marne.

Bolt From France

"I hardly had to learn the trade at
all," Mr. Mangin laughed. "It seems
to have been born in me, and I have
worked around a forge ever since I
was 14. Every member of my family,
as far back as I know anything about
my people, was an ornamental iron-
worker. You see this bolt?—It came
from France with my grandfather.

They do not make bolts like that any
more. When that bolt was made, and
I was 'prentice, you could cut only
four such bolts in a hard day's work.
Now they cut them by the thousands."

We passed out of the little shop and
crossed the street the better to see the
balcony with its railing above the en-
trance to the workshop of the last of
the forgeons.
"This balcony," resumed Don Car-
los, as his Spanish friends call him,
"is at least 100 years old, and was
brought from France by my grand-

father, who set it up when he built the
house where it now stands. French,
Italian, and Spanish railings have
brass trimmings and little square
brass bolts cast on the slender rods.
The ones made in America have the
balls and ornaments made of zinc. I
can tell them in a minute. French
work is distinguished by softer lines,
the ball or the oval ornament, while
the Italian or Spanish grille or railing
has square ornaments and straighter
lines."

certainly origin" of the word. He
said:

"A certain hidalgo of Spain, by name
of Veranda, had an open gallery
around the outside of his house. With
the desire to protect his family from
the sun and the rain, he ran up pilas-
ters and put on a roof, with the result
that he had snug protection against
the heat of midsummer or the rainfall
of winter, quite the snugest balcony,
as well as the largest and most com-
modious, Seville had ever seen. He
also had a beautiful daughter, who was
so delighted with the roof gallery that
she spent most of her waking hours
there.

"So striking was her beauty and her
high Castilian coloring that passers-by
would gaze at her and say 'Look,
there's la Veranda.' So, in days to
come, the other Spaniards, who wanted
roofs on their open galleries, would
order their masons and ironworkers
to construct them a roofed balcony,
à la Veranda." Thus, by degrees and
through the years, the word slipped
into the vocabulary of architecture.

Iron Grille Work

"There are about 24 patterns of
wrought-iron grille work and rail-
ings extant," went on Mr. Mangin,
"and two of them were devised here
in New Orleans, early in the last cen-
tury, one of them by François Pelane,
the greatest of the forgeons, and
one—doesn't it seem odd—by one or
the other of the Lafitte brothers, Jean
and Pierre, who for years worked in
wrought iron in their smithy in St.
Philip Street, long before they re-
ceived the ridiculous name of pirates.
For, in truth, as you must know, they
never were pirates, but just smug-
glers, who brought in Negroes and
lances from the islands of the Carib-
bean Sea, and succeeded at it for a
time because they learned all about
Barataria and Timbalier and Cote
Blanche and Vermilion bays, and other
indentations in the coast of Louisiana,
where they could run their luggars
and schooners in in safety, and lose
their pursuers. As for making any
one 'walk the plank,' it is to laugh,

for my grandfather told me they were
the softest-hearted and most given to
charity of all the forgeons in New
Orleans."

But Mr. Mangin's days as an iron-
worker are numbered, and he knows
it, but he is going into the little shop
where he will do repair work with
the determination to do his work as
he did years ago, with all the art and
ability he has. His one sad thought
is that he has no one, nor any other
heir to whom he can teach the hard
art of making iron obey his will. Yet
no thought of hastening time or of
modern swift production annoys him
as he moves, for, as he said, waving
me an elaborate adieu from the door
of the now closed smithy?

"No artist can ever count time; if
he did, there would be no adequate
payment on earth for him. He gives
himself!"

MONTREAL HARBOR REPORT OPTIMISTIC

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Canadian News Office

MONTREAL, Quebec.—Optimism
permeates the annual report of the
harbor commissioners of the Port of
Montreal, just issued. "Montreal's po-
sition, its growth, its commerce, its
industrial development and its rail-
way terminals, all depend on Montreal
harbor," says the report. "The pres-
ent harbor of Montreal has cost Can-
ada less than \$30,000,000. This har-
bor is the second port in North and
South America, and the seventh port
in the world as to the value of foreign
commerce passing through the port.
It is becoming more and more recog-
nized by Canadians that the transpor-
tation problem in Canada depends to
a very large degree on the successful
development of Montreal harbor."

In an outline of navigation condi-
tions, accommodation and facilities in
the port and harbor of Montreal, it is
stated that the 35-foot channel now
being dredged by the Dominion Gov-
ernment between Montreal and the
sea is now well under way, and it is
expected will be available for ships
in a few years. The harbor commis-
sioners have already provided several
berths for vessels of this draft. At
a total cost of \$29,500,000, it is shown
that the harbor provides: 100 steam-
ship berths from 350 to 750 feet in
length, with a depth of water of 20
to 35 feet; two large modern elevators
with conveyor system to 15 steamship
berths, at which nine vessels can be
loaded with grain simultaneously; 23
permanent transit sheds; 58 miles of
harbor railway terminals; construc-
tion and repair plants; about 200 acres
of land situated in the most valuable
position, industrially, in Montreal, all
reclaimed. Total wharfage at the end
of 1919 was 42,943 feet, or over eight
miles. The electrification of the har-
bor railway terminals is being car-
ried on. The great sheds being con-
structed on the Victoria Pier will cost
over twice those constructed before
the war, and the cold storage plant will
cost nearly 100 per cent over the es-
timate made two years ago; but such
is the demand for both accommodations
that it is estimated that the investment
will yield a good return on the money
expended. Special reference is made
to the development of the Canadian
Government Merchant Marine, and to
the fact that "Canadian fully manufac-
tured goods have been shipped
through a Canadian port in splendid
Canadian steamers to markets which
had never before been opened for
Canada."

A more detailed account of this
trade with different Asiatic countries
states that Japanese sales in 1920 were
\$460,000,000, against \$51,000,000 in
1914; nine times as much in the after-
war year as in the pre-war years;
to China the exports in the fiscal year
1920 were \$115,000,000, against \$25,000,
000 in 1914; to India \$78,000,000,
against \$11,000,000 in 1914, or seven
times now as immediately preceding
the war; to the Dutch East Indies
\$45,000,000, against slightly less than
\$4,000,000 in 1914; 12 times as much
in 1920 as in 1914; to the Philippines,
\$72,000,000, against \$27,000,000 in
1914; to Hong Kong \$20,000,000 in
1920, against \$10,000,000 in 1914; and
to Straits Settlements \$15,000,000,
against \$4,000,000 in 1914.

On the import side the increase in
the trade by countries is correspond-
ingly great, those from Japan aggre-
gating a little over \$500,000,000,
against \$107,000,000 in 1914; from
China \$225,000,000, against \$40,000,
000 in 1914; from India \$180,000,000,
against \$74,000,000 in 1914; from
Dutch East Indies \$97,000,000, against
\$6,000,000 in 1914; and from the Phil-
ippines \$70,000,000, against \$18,000,000
in the years before the war.

TAX FOR NEW COLLEGE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Southern News Office

BATON ROUGE, Louisiana.—The
greater agricultural college, which is
to be established as a part of the Lou-
isiana State University here, will be
constructed without the levying of the
one-mill extra tax—for which a bill
already has been introduced—accord-
ing to announcement to the Legisla-
ture by Governor John M. Parker.
Funds derived from the 2 per cent
license tax will be sufficient to provide
for the various state institutions, which
are badly in need of improvements, as
well as of money for maintenance, and
also build, equip and maintain what
Governor Parker calls "the finest agri-
cultural college in the United States."

AMERICAN EXPORTS TO ASIA INCREASE

Bank Statement Shows General
Growth in Outgoing and In-
coming Commerce During the
War and First Year of Peace

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York.—Exports
from the United States to Asia have
grown from \$113,000,000 in the fiscal
year immediately preceding the war,
1914, to \$804,000,000 in the fiscal year
which included its close, 1919, and a
growth of practically \$50,000,000 in
the five years of war has been fol-
lowed by a growth of \$2,000,000 in the
first year of peace, according to a
statement of the National City Bank
of New York. Latest figures of ex-
ports to Asia indicate that total ex-
ports for the fiscal year ending June
30, 1920, were \$804,000,000, a gain of
33.1 per cent in the first peace year in
which it was expected that Asia
would return to her former custom of
buying from western Europe.

While part of these increases are
due to higher valuation, the bank says
it is quite apparent that there has
also been a very large increase in
quantities of merchandise moved, both
in exports and imports, and believes
that Asia is continuing and is likely
to continue her war-time habit de-
veloped during the war, of trading
with the United States. The exports
during the month of May, 1920, ac-
cording to the latest figures available,
show an increase of 46 per cent over
those of May, 1919. The disposition of
the Far East to buy manufactured
goods from the United States—and
three-fourths of these exports are
manufactures—is, according to the
statement, reciprocated by the United
States, which increased its imports
from Asia 50 per cent during the fiscal
year of 1920, or \$1,305,000,000 in the
fiscal year ending June 30, as against
\$831,000,000 in 1919. The total trade
of the United States with Asia in 1920
was \$2,160,000,000, as against \$400,-
000,000 in 1914.

A more detailed account of this
trade with different Asiatic countries
states that Japanese sales in 1920 were
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war year as in the pre-war years;
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against \$74,000,000 in 1914; from
Dutch East Indies \$97,000,000, against
\$6,000,000 in 1914; and from the Phil-
ippines \$70,000,000, against \$18,000,000
in the years before the war.

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BUSINESS, FINANCE, AND INVESTMENTS

PERPLEXITY OF
THE WOOL TRADE

Dealers Seem to Have Lost Courage—Whole Market in a State of Lethargy—Consignments Being Taken From the West

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, Massachusetts—To indicate the course of the Boston wool market in the near future is beyond the ability of most members of the trade. Those who do take a definite view vary in their opinions to such an extent that a canvass results in nothing more than a consideration of existing conditions, leaving the future trend of the market out of the question.

Dealers at the moment seem lacking in courage and the whole market is extremely apathetic. In view of the conflicting opinions held as to the future, the trade is perplexed, consequently there is little indication of an improvement immediately. However, there does seem to be a feeling that the crisis has been passed.

Consignments From the West
Wool is being taken from the West on consignment, advances of 25 cents being made on Montana and 15 cents on New Mexico and Colorado. Growers are taking every opportunity to ship their wool East before freight rates increase and also that they may have it on the spot when the ultimate change in market conditions arrives.

Advices from Wyoming, however, indicate that growers in Natrona County have pooled their resources and, with the help of local banks, have stored their wool pending an improvement in the demand.

About 11,000 bales remain unsold of the British government's wool. This means that 5,000 bales have been sold in Boston during the last three weeks and of this, manufacturers have taken the best lots. There is still a demand reported for super-merinos, but these are practically non-existent.

It is announced that auctions will be resumed in Australia on October 4, from which it is concluded that the British Government has made arrangements to clear the warehouses of their surplus supply and thus enable the new wool to be exhibited.

English Markets Dull
Stagnation is reported from Bradford, England, and the feeling in Great Britain is that prices will not recover from their recent drop, at any rate for some time, and that when the auctions start in Australia a lower level will be ruling.

With the cessation of demand for coarse grades of wool for army uniforms and the refusal of the people to buy clothing made of coarse grades, Argentina has been left with more than 200,000,000 pounds of almost unsalable wool. This huge quantity will be increased during the shearing season of July and August.

Ball and water shipments of wool from Boston, according to the Boston Commercial Bulletin, from January 1 to July 15, inclusive, were 34,340,200 pounds, compared with 74,245,600 pounds for the corresponding period last year. The receipts from January 1 to July 15, inclusive, were 156,325,466 pounds, compared with 216,828,967 pounds for the corresponding period last year.

SHARP DECLINE
IN LEMON PRICES
BOSTON, Massachusetts—Among the commodities that have struck the price togoznan—as a glance at fruit counter or cart will reveal—are lemons.

About a year ago, when foreign fruit was still absent from the American market, lemons brought \$12 a box of 500, or 25 cents a dozen. Around the first of June following a cool, damp spring, the price began breaking further from \$5 a box until it reached the present level of about \$2.50. Some consignments that have become heated or aged have sold as low as 50 cents.

These prices mean a slender return for a considerable loss to the California growers after the \$1.50 freight charge and 2 1/2 per cent selling commission. The fruit is handled through marketing associations on behalf of the growers, and is first sent to Chicago, where decision is made as to the ultimate market.

Boston has been receiving a large share lately, as many as five to ten cars coming into a well-supplied market. The heavy receipts of Italian lemons at New York, from Messina, Naples and Palermo, have tended to lessen domestic consignments to that center.

OIL SHARES RALLY
IN LONDON MARKET
LONDON, England—There was a rally in oil shares on the stock exchange yesterday. Shell Transport was 6 13-16 and Mexican Eagles 10 1/2. Industrials wavered. Hudson Bay was 6 15-16. Kaffirs were firm. Home rails were heavy. Dollar securities were weaker notwithstanding a further decline in New York exchange. Argentine rails were flabby.

Gift-edited investment issues dropped again but French loans improved and Argentine and Brazilian descriptions were purchased. The attitude as to Russian was a waiting one. Generally the markets were quiet and lacked steadiness. Operations were mostly professional.

Consols were 47. British 5s 1929-47 85 1/2, British 4 1/2s 77 1/2.

NEW YORK STOCKS

Yesterday's Market	Open	High	Low	Last
Am Can	40 1/4	40 1/4	39 1/4	40 1/4
Am Car & Fdy	136	136	135	135 1/2
Am Int'l Corp.	84 1/2	84 1/2	84	84
Am Loco	98 1/2	98 1/2	98	98 1/2
Am Smelters	59 1/2	59 1/2	59 1/2	59 1/2
Reading	124 1/2	124 1/2	124 1/2	124 1/2
Am Tel. & Tel.	94 1/2	94 1/2	94	94
Am Woolen	90 1/2	90 1/2	89 1/2	89 1/2
Anaconda	55 1/2	55 1/2	55 1/2	55 1/2
Atchafalpa	80 1/2	80 1/2	80 1/2	80 1/2
At. Gulf & W. I.	156	156	156	156
Bald Loco	119 1/2	119 1/2	117 1/2	117 1/2
B. & O.	32 1/2	32 1/2	31 1/2	31 1/2
Beth St. B.	88 1/2	88 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2
Can Pac	119 1/2	119 1/2	119 1/2	119 1/2
Can Leather	63 1/2	63 1/2	62 1/2	62 1/2
Chandler	97 1/2	97 1/2	97 1/2	97 1/2
Chic. M. & St. P.	34 1/2	34 1/2	33 1/2	33 1/2
Chic. R. I. & Pac	37 1/2	37 1/2	36 1/2	36 1/2
Chino	28 1/2	28 1/2	28 1/2	28 1/2
Corn Products	93 1/2	93 1/2	93 1/2	93 1/2
Crescent Steel	153 1/2	153 1/2	153 1/2	153 1/2
Cuba Cane Sugar	51 1/2	51 1/2	48 1/2	48 1/2
Cuba Cane S. pfd	78 1/2	78 1/2	78 1/2	78 1/2
Endicott John	85 1/2	85 1/2	84 1/2	84 1/2
Gen Motors	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2
Goodrich	69 1/2	69 1/2	69 1/2	69 1/2
Inspiration	50 1/2	50 1/2	49 1/2	49 1/2
Int'l Paper	83 1/2	83 1/2	83 1/2	83 1/2
Kennecott	25 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2
Marine	30 1/2	30 1/2	30 1/2	30 1/2
Marine pfd	83 1/2	83 1/2	82 1/2	82 1/2
Max Pac	120 1/2	120 1/2	120 1/2	120 1/2
Middle	40 1/2	40 1/2	40 1/2	40 1/2
Mo Pac	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2
N. Y. Central	68 1/2	68 1/2	68 1/2	68 1/2
N. Y. N. H. & H.	31 1/2	31 1/2	30 1/2	30 1/2
No. R.	71 1/2	71 1/2	71 1/2	71 1/2
Pan Am	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2
Pan Am Pet	96 1/2	96 1/2	96 1/2	96 1/2
Penn	39 1/2	39 1/2	39 1/2	39 1/2
Pierce-Arrow	50 1/2	50 1/2	49 1/2	49 1/2
Punta Alegre	99 1/2	99 1/2	94 1/2	94 1/2
U. S. R.	81 1/2	81 1/2	81 1/2	81 1/2
U. S. Steel	91 1/2	91 1/2	91 1/2	91 1/2
U. S. Steel pfd	77 1/2	77 1/2	77 1/2	77 1/2
U. S. Steel pfd	30 1/2	30 1/2	30 1/2	30 1/2
U. S. Steel pfd	94 1/2	94 1/2	93 1/2	93 1/2
U. S. Steel pfd	29 1/2	29 1/2	29 1/2	29 1/2
U. S. Steel pfd	71 1/2	71 1/2	71 1/2	71 1/2
U. S. Steel pfd	45 1/2	45 1/2	45 1/2	45 1/2
U. S. Steel pfd	40 1/2	40 1/2	40 1/2	40 1/2
U. S. Steel pfd	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2
U. S. Steel pfd	115 1/2	115 1/2	115 1/2	115 1/2
U. S. Steel pfd	57 1/2	57 1/2	57 1/2	57 1/2
U. S. Steel pfd	85 1/2	85 1/2	85 1/2	85 1/2
U. S. Steel pfd	91 1/2	91 1/2	91 1/2	91 1/2
U. S. Steel pfd	66 1/2	66 1/2	66 1/2	66 1/2
U. S. Steel pfd	48 1/2	48 1/2	48 1/2	48 1/2
U. S. Steel pfd	18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2
Total sales 305,100 shares.				

*Ex-dividend. †Ex-rights.

LIBERTY BONDS	Open	High	Low	Last
Lib 3 1/2s	90 1/2	90 1/2	90 1/2	90 1/2
Lib 4 1/2s	85 1/2	85 1/2	85 1/2	85 1/2
Lib 5 1/2s	85 1/2	85 1/2	85 1/2	85 1/2
Lib 6 1/2s	85 1/2	85 1/2	85 1/2	85 1/2
Lib 7 1/2s	85 1/2	85 1/2	85 1/2	85 1/2
Lib 8 1/2s	85 1/2	85 1/2	85 1/2	85 1/2
Lib 9 1/2s	85 1/2	85 1/2	85 1/2	85 1/2
Lib 10 1/2s	85 1/2	85 1/2	85 1/2	85 1/2
Lib 11 1/2s	85 1/2	85 1/2	85 1/2	85 1/2
Lib 12 1/2s	85 1/2	85 1/2	85 1/2	85 1/2
Lib 13 1/2s	85 1/2	85 1/2	85 1/2	85 1/2
Lib 14 1/2s	85 1/2	85 1/2	85 1/2	85 1/2
Lib 15 1/2s	85 1/2	85 1/2	85 1/2	85 1/2
Lib 16 1/2s	85 1/2	85 1/2	85 1/2	85 1/2
Lib 17 1/2s	85 1/2	85 1/2	85 1/2	85 1/2
Lib 18 1/2s	85 1/2	85 1/2	85 1/2	85 1/2
Lib 19 1/2s	85 1/2	85 1/2	85 1/2	85 1/2
Lib 20 1/2s	85 1/2	85 1/2	85 1/2	85 1/2
Lib 21 1/2s	85 1/2	85 1/2	85 1/2	85 1/2
Lib 22 1/2s	85 1/2	85 1/2	85 1/2	85 1/2
Lib 23 1/2s	85 1/2	85 1/2	85 1/2	85 1/2
Lib 24 1/2s	85 1/2	85 1/2	85 1/2	85 1/2
Lib 25 1/2s	85 1/2	85 1/2	85 1/2	85 1/2
Lib 26 1/2s	85 1/2	85 1/2	85 1/2	85 1/2
Lib 27 1/2s	85 1/2	85 1/2	85 1/2	85 1/2
Lib 28 1/2s	85 1/2	85 1/2	85 1/2	85 1/2
Lib 29 1/2s	85 1/2	85 1/2	85 1/2	85 1/2
Lib 30 1/2s	85 1/2	85 1/2	85 1/2	85 1/2
Lib 31 1/2s	85 1/2	85 1/2	85 1/2	85 1/2
Lib 32 1/2s	85 1/2	85 1/2	85 1/2	85 1/2
Lib 33 1/2s	85 1/2	85 1/2	85 1/2	85 1/2
Lib 34 1/2s	85 1/2	85 1/2	85 1/2	85 1/2
Lib 35 1/2s	85 1/2	85 1/2	85 1/2	85 1/2
Lib 36 1/2s	85 1/2	85 1/2	85 1/2	85 1/2
Lib 37 1/2s	85 1/2	85 1/2	85 1/2	85 1/2
Lib 38 1/2s	85 1/2	85 1/2	85 1/2	85 1/2
Lib 39 1/2s	85 1/2	85 1/2	85 1/2	85 1/2
Lib 40 1/2s	85 1/2	85 1/2	85 1/2	85 1/2
Lib 41 1/2s	85 1/2	85 1/2	85 1/2	85 1/2
Lib 42 1/2s	85 1/2	85 1/2	85 1/2	85 1/2
Lib 43 1/2s	85 1/2	85 1/2	85 1/2	85 1/2
Lib 44 1/2s	85 1/2	85 1/2	85 1/2	85 1/2
Lib 45 1/2s	85 1/2	85 1/2	85 1/2	85 1/2
Lib 46 1/2s	85 1/2	85 1/2	85 1/2	85 1/2
Lib 47 1/2s	85 1/2	85 1/2	85 1/2	85 1/2
Lib 48 1/2s	85 1/2	85 1/2	85 1/2	85 1/2
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Lib 55 1/2s	85 1/2	85 1/2	85 1/2	85 1/2
Lib 56 1/2s	85 1/2	85 1/2	85 1/2	85 1/2
Lib 57 1/2s	85 1/2	85 1/2	85 1/2	85 1/2
Lib 58 1/2s	85 1/2	85 1/2	85 1/2	85 1/2
Lib 59 1/2s	85 1/2	85 1/2	85 1/2	85 1/2
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Lib 65 1/2s	85 1/2	85 1/2	85 1/2	85 1/2
Lib 66 1/2s	85 1/2	85 1/2	85 1/2	85 1/2
Lib 67 1/2s	85 1/2	85 1/2	85 1/2	85 1/2
Lib 68 1/2s	85 1/2	85 1/2	85 1/2	85 1/2
Lib 69 1/2s	85 1/2	85 1/2	85 1/2	85 1/2
Lib 70 1/2s	85 1/2	85 1/2	85 1/2	85 1/2
Lib 71 1/2s	85 1/2	85 1/2	85 1/2	85 1/2
Lib 72 1/2s	85 1/2	85 1/2	85 1/2	85 1/2
Lib 73 1/2s	85 1/2	85 1/2	85 1/2	85 1/2
Lib 74 1/2s	85 1/2	85 1/2	85 1/2	85 1/2
Lib 75 1/2s	85 1/2	85 1/2	85 1/2	85 1/2
Lib 76 1/2s	85 1/2	85 1/2	85 1/2	85 1/2
Lib 77 1/2s	85 1/2	85 1/2	85 1/2	85 1/2
Lib 78 1/2s	85 1/2	85 1/2	85 1/2	85 1/2
Lib 79 1/2s	85 1/2	85 1/2	85 1/2	85 1/2
Lib 80 1/2s	85 1/2	85 1/2	85 1/2	85 1/2
Lib 81 1/2s	85 1/2	85 1/2	85 1/2	85 1/2
Lib 82 1/2s	85 1/2	85 1/2	85 1/2	85 1/2
Lib 83 1/2s	85 1/2	85 1/2	85 1/2	85 1/2
Lib 84 1/2s	85 1/2	85 1/2	85 1/2	85 1/2
Lib 85 1/2s	85 1/2	85 1/2	85 1/2	85 1/2
Lib 86 1/2s	85 1/2	85 1/2	85 1/2	85 1/2
Lib 87 1/2s	85 1/2	85 1/2	85 1/2	85 1/2
Lib 88 1/2s	85 1/2	85 1/2	85 1/2	85 1/2
Lib 89 1/2s	85 1/2	85 1/2	85 1/2	85 1/2
Lib 90 1/2s	85 1/2	85 1/2	85 1/2	85 1/2
Lib 91 1/2s	85 1/2	85 1/2	85 1/2	85 1/2
Lib 92 1/2s	85 1/2	85 1/2	85 1/2	85 1/2
Lib 93 1/2s	85 1/2	85 1/2	85 1/2	85 1/2
Lib 94 1/2s	85 1/2	85 1/2	85 1/2	85 1/2
Lib 95 1/2s	85 1/2	85 1/2	85 1/2	85 1/2
Lib 96 1/2s	85 1/2	85 1/2	85 1/2	85 1/2
Lib 97 1/2s	85 1/2	85 1/2	85 1/2	85 1/2
Lib 98 1/2s	85 1/2	85 1/2	85 1/2	85 1/2
Lib 99 1/2s	85 1/2	85 1/2	85 1/2	85 1/2
Lib 100 1/2s	85 1/2	85 1/2	85 1/2	85 1/2

FOREIGN BONDS	Open	High	Low	Last
Anglo French 5s	98 1/2	98 1/2	98 1/2	98 1/2
Belgian 7 1/2s	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2
Swiss 5 1/2s	93 1/2	93 1/2	93 1/2	93 1/2
Un King 5 1/2s	96 1/2	96 1/2	96 1/2	96 1/2
do, 1922	92 1/2	92 1/2	92 1/2	92 1/2
do, 1923	88 1/2	88 1/2	88 1/2	88 1/2
do, 1924	85 1/2	85 1/2	85 1/2	85 1/2
do, 1925	82 1/2	82 1/2	82 1/2	82 1/2
do, 1926	79 1/2	79 1/2	79 1/2	79 1/2
do, 1927	76 1/2	76 1/2	76 1/2	76 1/2
do, 1928	73 1/2	73 1/2	73 1/2	73 1/2
do, 1929	70 1/2	70 1/2	70 1/2	70 1/2
do, 1930	67 1/2	67 1/2	67 1/2	67 1/2

COLLEGE, SCHOOL, AND CLUB ATHLETICS

CLOSE RACE WON
BY THE RESOLUTE

Defender and Challenger Are in a Virtual Tie at Finish, But the Time Allowance Swings Victory to American Boat

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

ABOARD U. S. DESTROYER SEMMES, OFF SANDY HOOK, New Jersey. Boat for boat, Resolute and Shamrock IV sailed a tie race Wednesday, but the defender's time allowance won her the victory. The thirteenth match for the America's Cup now stands one for the American yacht and two for the challenger. The fourth race will be sailed tomorrow over a 20-mile triangular course. Sir Thomas Lipton still needs one more victory to lift the cup, while Resolute must win two straight to hold it.

A 20-mile windward and leeward race with the yachts sailing exactly the same elapsed time is something new in the history of the cup. There have been a few close finishes in the past, but nothing to compare with yesterday's. Resolute on the windward beat accomplished the expected, and proved 2m. 4s. faster than the green sloop; but on the homeward run Shamrock regained exactly that 2m. 4s., crossing the line just 19 seconds ahead, which was her lead at the start. For 15 miles of beating against the southwest wind, with many short tacks, and for 15 miles straight running home before the wind, challenger and defender, boat for boat had raced a dead heat.

It was a fine race to watch, and the remarkable finish was the best of it. Although the wind, six or seven knots at the start, freshened to 11 or 12 on the beat, it finally fell to about eight after the mark was turned. The yachts made good time on the run home, and presented a sight which is seldom seen. Half way home it was seen that Shamrock was gaining. Some even thought she might forge ahead far enough to beat out that troublesome time allowance. With mainsails eased off to starboard, with spinnakers bulging forward of the mast to port, and with the great balloons full out to starboard, like a huge white cloud, the green and white hulls raced through the blue water.

Suddenly, as we aboard the Semmes came aboard of Resolute, Resolute's 300-yard lead was clearly being rolled up under Shamrock's snub nose. Slowly that bow crept toward her rival's white stern. When the finish line was about a mile away the challenger's bowsprit disappeared behind Resolute's mainsail. A moment more and her topmast, as we saw it, was apiece with Resolute's. And within five minutes Resolute began to creep out forward of the defender's.

The merging of the two sloops, with all their running sails full, gave the illusion of transforming the white sloop into a schooner, but that illusion faded almost at once, for the challenger's balloons were soon out forward, and almost before this sentence was written open water appeared between her stern and Resolute's bowsprit.

The question now was whether Shamrock could keep gaining, and whether she had distance enough left to overcome the time allowance. Clearly, she had won back the 2m. 4s. Resolute had worked away from her to windward. But a glance forward to the Ambrose lightship showed that Shamrock's sprint was too late. There was but a fraction of a mile to go. She might hold her lead, but she had not the room in which to enlarge it enough to prevent Resolute from winning.

But there was another exciting moment to come. Half way down that fraction of a mile the open water suddenly ceased to lengthen. The breeze freshened and Resolute took a hand at gaining. She came strong, but it was too late. We thought she had succeeded in overlapping Shamrock as the line was crossed, but our angle deceived us. Shamrock had crossed just 19s. in the lead, and Resolute had won by that comfortable time allowance.

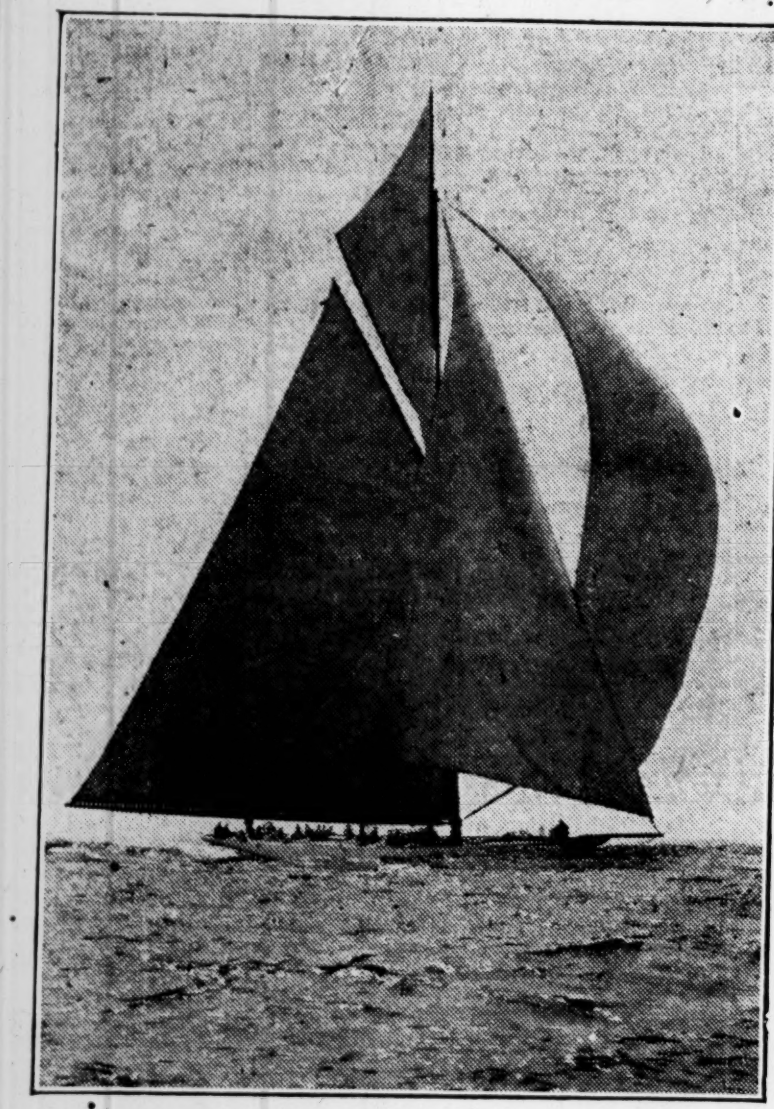
The expected had happened. Not that anyone ever thought there was one chance in a thousand of two cup racers sailing 30 miles to a boat for boat tie. But it had been supposed that the defender could outwork the challenger to windward, but that in running, as she had proved the day before, in reaching, Sir Thomas' yacht would probably prove abler than Resolute. And that was how it worked out yesterday. By 2m. 4s. each boat had proved its superiority in the manner expected of it.

Each boat was sailed well. Capt. W. P. Burton continued to show excellent form at the challenger's wheel. It was not his fault that Shamrock, though getting away 19s. ahead, was outdistanced on the windward leg. For though she foots fast, she does not point as high as Resolute. Capt. C. F. Adams pinched the defender all the way on this leg, and thereby gained that precious time. Shamrock continually pointed off the wind, and for this reason her skipper's perseverance in attempting to work through Resolute's lee failed.

He did not, however, save any time turning the mark. Wide turns have been one of his weaknesses, and yesterday's—requiring a change of sail to fit the homeward leg—proved again that Shamrock's crew is not a match for Resolute's in speedy sail handling. By almost a minute the American crew excelled the British sailors in breaking out spinnaker and balloon jib and taking in the smaller headsails after the mark was turned.

Not yet, except at certain periods last Thursday, during the first race, have the yachts been required to face more than a 12-knot breeze. Yachtsmen are hoping for a stiff wind tomorrow. Although the wind was not strong yesterday, it also was not fluky; it held its direction, and the race was therefore a fair test of the boats and their sailing. But the great hope is for a real breeze Friday. If that comes, yesterday's close contest would indicate rare racing indeed, and no one can say with any certainty which yacht will win. The cup is not tottering quite so much on its New York Yacht Club pedestal today as it was yesterday, but it is still leaning over

than Resolute's, being fuller at the foot. The defender held her 300-yard lead for some time. At 4:50 the lead was slightly reduced. Shamrock passed Resolute at 4:58, and began to draw away, but the finish was about a mile ahead and she apparently could not make up the time she needed to win, although it looked as though she would complete the course first. At 5:01 her stern was clear of her rival's bow. Adams might have borne down on Shamrock and taken her wind, but he seemed to be certain that his time



Photograph by Rosefield, New York

The Resolute

a bit. Given breeze, tomorrow or Saturday will decide whether it falls or stands.

Captain Burton had the better of the start, crossing on the starboard tack 19s. ahead. Almost at once she came about to the inshore tack, Captain Adams following. This gave him the weather berth. He pinched Resolute close into the wind, and though Shamrock footed faster, she pointed off to leeward. The advantage of superior pointing was seen when Shamrock tacked. She had found a brisk wind and was heeling well over. But she could not cross her rival's bow. Adams then turned a clever bit of strategy. He also tacked, and he was just enough to windward to show Burton that holding to this tack might blanket him later. So he came about and there followed a series of short tacks, with Resolute about 600 yards ahead. Both had changed larger fore topsails for baby jibs.

Shamrock drew up until, on a starboard tack, about 200 yards to Resolute's lee, she tried to walk through it. She was slightly past her rival's bow when she feigned to come about. Adams duplicated this move but swung back to the starboard tack when Burton did the same. Burton's "bluff" did not work. Shamrock failed to get through Resolute's lee, the defender holding the upper hand and actually gaining on these short tacks. Burton soon ceased these tactics and stood off on a long port tack about a quarter of a mile to Resolute's lee. Then he again feigned to come about and when Adams followed, swung back. Adams kept on for a few minutes before he returned to the port tack. The frequent tacking continued with the positions unchanged.

The breeze freshened to 11 knots and Shamrock began to point higher. Both were pointing close into the wind, speed being about 10 knots with Resolute almost half a mile ahead at 3 o'clock. It looked as though the defender would hold this lead around the mark and if the breeze held there was promise of a fine run home with Shamrock gaining.

Resolute rounded the mark on a close turn at 3:25:21 and had her spinnaker out within 2m. As it broke Shamrock rounded at 3:27:06. Her crew were about a minute longer in breaking out her spinnaker, which seemed to do her less good than Resolute's. The challenger's was too full below. Resolute pulling up from the spinnaker boom more effectively. The work now ahead of the challenger was no easy task. She had lost 2m. 4s. on the windward leg and had to gain 9m. 5s. to overcome that and the time allowance. They both raised their balloons, and with mainsails eased off to starboard and spinnakers and huge foresails ballooning white against the blue water and sky, they were a beautiful picture.

For a while Shamrock's spinnaker and balloon spilled a great deal of wind, but when they began to pull properly she gained slightly. At 3:15 home was about five miles away, and Shamrock, with the advantage of being the following boat, had drawn up to within 300 yards. Shamrock was carrying the balloon she used Tuesday, the tear having been repaired. Her spinnaker was larger



Photograph by Rosefield, New York

The Resolute

allowance would save him without that.

At the finish the breeze freshened and Resolute almost regained enough to overlap Shamrock as they crossed. But the challenger held about two boat lengths of water between them. So close were they that the sirens and whistles which greeted the winner served as a salute for the loser. Shamrock had regained 2m. 4s. on the run home, wiping out Resolute's windward lead; but it was not enough, for she had not cut in on the time allowance one second. She crossed the line 19s. ahead, exactly the lead she took at the start. She at once raised the D signal, signifying her desire not to race Thursday. Resolute flew the C flag, denoting her readiness to sail, but, according to the rules, a day is granted between races if one boat requests it.

The tacks:

	Resolute	Shamrock
Start	1:00:41	1:00:22
Mark	3:25:21	3:27:06
Windward leg	2:24:40	2:25:41
Finish	5:01:47	5:03:28
Homeward run	1:28:25	1:28:22
Complete course	4:02:06	4:03:06
Corrected time	3:56:05	4:03:06

(Resolute wins by 7m. 1s.)
(Standing of series—Shamrock, 2; Resolute, 1.)

Summary:

	Resolute	Shamrock
Start	1:00:41	1:00:22
Mark	3:25:21	3:27:06
Windward leg	2:24:40	2:25:41
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(Standing of series—Shamrock, 2; Resolute, 1.)

ROSS WINS FEATURE
SWIM IN FAST TIME

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois—Norman Ross of the Illinois Athletic Club, holder of many world's swimming records, won the twelfth annual two-mile Chicago River swim held by that club here Saturday in the fast time of 31m. 54s., 2m. 6s., better than the former record made by W. L. Wallen of the Illinois Athletic Club. Ross' closest rival was F. K. Kahle of the Great Lakes Naval Training Station, over whom Ross finished with a lead of 75 yards.

Harold Kruger of the famous Hawaiian swimming team that won highest honor in the Olympic trials here last week gave Kahle an interesting race for his second place. Miss Sybil Bauer of the Illinois Athletic Club was the first to finish of the five women who stroked the distance, starting 15 minutes before the men.

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UNITED STATES
NAMES ENTRIES

Many Track and Field Stars to Represent That Country in the Coming Olympic Games

BOSTON, Massachusetts—The committee in charge of naming the athletes who are to represent the United States in the track and field events at the coming Olympic Games at Antwerp, Belgium, has announced its entries for the 26 events which make up this part of the big games.

In most of the events six athletes have been named; but in the 10,000-meter cross-country run eight have been nominated. This is the largest number named for any one event. Seven have been named for the 300-meter team-race and five have been named for the 110-meter hurdles, the running broad jump, the 3000-meter walk and the discus throw. The full list follows:

100 Meters—Loren Murchison, New York A. C.; V. Scholz, University of Missouri; C. W. Paddock, Los Angeles A. C.; M. N. Kirksey, Olympic Club; Allen Woodring, Meadowbrook Club; W. D. Hayes, Notre Dame University.

200 Meters—C. W. Paddock, Los Angeles A. C.; M. N. Kirksey, Olympic Club; Loren Murchison, New York A. C.; Allen Woodring, Meadowbrook Club; W. D. Hayes, Notre Dame University; J. V. Scholz, University of Missouri.

400 Meters—F. J. Shea, U. S. Navy; J. E. Meredith, New York A. C.; R. S. Emory, Chicago A. C.; G. S. Schiller, Los Angeles A. C.; J. W. Driscoll, Boston A. A.; Earl Eby, Chicago A. A.

800 Meters—Earl Eby, Chicago A. A.; Lieut. D. M. Scott, U. S. Army; Thomas Campbell, Yale University; A. B. Spratt, Los Angeles A. C.; A. B. Helfrich, New York A. C.; J. W. Ray, Illinois A. C.

1500 Meters—J. W. Ray, Illinois A. C.; E. B. Curtis, U. S. Navy; L. M. Shields, Meadowbrook Club; J. J. Connelly, Boston A. A.; A. A. Schardt, Chicago A. A.; G. R. Goodwin, Boston A. A.

5000-Meter Run—H. H. Brown, Boston A. A.; C. C. Furnas, Purdue University; C. F. Hunter, Olympic Club; I. C. Dresser, New York A. C.; Earl Johnson, Morgan C. C.; R. B. Watson, Kansas State A. C.

10,000-Meter Run—F. W. Fuller, Dorchester Club; Earl Johnson, Morgan C. C.; George Cornetta, New York A. C.; Amesol Patasoni, Haskell Institute; C. F. Hunter, Olympic Club; Max Bohland, Paulist A. C.

110-Meter Hurdles—H. S. Barron, Meadowbrook Club; William Yount, Los Angeles A. C.; Walker Smith, Chicago A. C.; F. S. Murray, New York A. C.; J. M. Watt, Ithaca, New York.

400-Meter Hurdles—F. P. Loomis Jr., Chicago A. A.; J. K. Morton, Olympic Club; A. C. Desch, New York A. C.; C. D. Duggs, Los Angeles A. C.; J. N. Watt, Ithaca, New York; Floyd Smart, Chicago A. A.

Running High Jump—John Murphy, Multnomah A. C.; H. P. Muller, Olympic Club; R. W. Landon, New York A. C.; W. L. Whalen, Boston A. A.; Oliver Cory, Los Angeles A. C.; R. L. Templeton, Leland Stanford Junior University.

Running Broad Jump—Solomon Butler, Dubuque College, Dubuque, Iowa; S. G. Landers, Chicago A. A.; R. L. Templeton, Leland Stanford Junior University; J. W. Merchant, Olympic Club; Hugo Politzer, Multnomah A. C.

Running High Step and Jump—S. G. Landers, Chicago A. A.; D. F. Ahearn, Illinois A. C.; Kaufman Geist, 92nd St. Y. M. H. A. C.; E. C. Jaquith, Chicago A. A.; J. M. Watt, New York A. C.; J. G. Loomis, Chicago A. A.

Pole Vault—F. K. Foss, Chicago A. A.; E. E. Myers, Chicago A. A.; E. E. Knourek, Illinois A. C.; E. J. Jenne, University of Washington; R. W. Harwood, Boston A. A.; P. W. Graham, Chicago A. A.

16-Pound Shot Put—P. J. McDonald, New York A. C.; H. B. Liveredge, U. S. Navy; G. H. Miller, Olympic Club; G. C. Cann, New York A. C.; R. C. Hilla, Washington; E. R. Caughey, Olympic Club.

35-Pound Hammer—Patrick Ryan, Loughlin Lyceum; M. J. McGrath, New York A. C.; J. M. McEachern, Olympic Club; C. G. Dandrow, Boston A. A.; R. A. Roberts, U. S. Army.

Throwing the Discus—W. K. Bartlett, University of Oregon; R. M. Evans, Los Angeles A. C.; H. L. Wilson, Chicago A. A.; V. E. York, U. S. Navy.

Throwing the Javelin—M. S. Angier, Illinois A. C.; J. C. Loomis, New York A. C.; K. L. Wilson, Chicago A. A.; F. J. Hanner, Leland Stanford Junior University; A. M. Tuck, University of Oregon; Jack Mahan, Texas A. M. College.

Steepclimb—3000-Meters—Patrick Flynn, Paulist A. C.; M. A. Devaney, Milwaukee A. C.; Al Hulsebosch, Paulist A. C.; R. B. Watson, Kansas State A. C.; Robert Crawford, Milwaukee A. A.; Max Bohland, Paulist A. C.

Cross-Country—10,000-Meters—J. T. Simmons, New York A. C.; L. G. Watson, Syracuse University; F. W. Fuller, Dorchester Club; Patrick Flynn, Paulist A. C.; Robert Crawford, Milwaukee A. A.; Al Hulsebosch, Paulist A. C.; H. H. Brown, Boston A. A.; Max Bohland, Paulist A. C.

1900-Meters Relay—Each man to run 400 Meters—F. J. Shea, U. S. Navy; J. E. Meredith, New York A. C.; R. S. Emory, Chicago A. C.; Earl Eby, Chicago A. A.; G. S. Schiller, Cornell University; G. S. Schiller, Los Angeles A. C.

3000-Meters Team Race—J. W. Ray, Illinois A. C.; H. H. Brown, Boston A. A.; T. C. Dreck, New York A. C.; C. C. Furnas, Purdue University; A. A. Schardt, Chicago A. A.; M. A. Devaney, Milwaukee A. A.; L. M. Shields, Meadowbrook Club.

3000-Meters Walk—William Plant, Morrisville A. C.; F. P. Loomis Jr., Chicago A. A.; J. W. Reiner, American Walker's Club; T. A. Maroney, St. Anselm's A. C.

400-Meter Relay Race—Loren Murchison, New York A. C.; V. Scholz, University of Missouri; Robert Leclercq, Los Angeles A. C.; Allen Woodring, Meadowbrook Club; J. G. Loomis, Chicago A. A.; M. N. Kirksey, Olympic Club.

Pentathlon—Brutus Hamilton, University of Missouri; Robert Leclercq, Los Angeles A. C.; E. L. Bradley, Georgetown University; E. L. Bradley, University of Kansas; Leon Perrine, University of Idaho; Robert Dunne, University of Michigan; V. O. Clapp, U. S. Navy.

Decathlon—Brutus Hamilton, University of Missouri; E. L. Bradley, University of Kansas; Robert Leclercq, Georgetown University; H. G. Gault, Illinois A. C.; Chicago, Illinois; Lieut. E. L. Vidal, U. S. Army; E. Ellis, Syracuse University.

TRAPSHOOTERS ARE
READY FOR OLYMPIC

ANTWERP, Belgium (Tuesday)—United States trapshooters have arrived at Antwerp fresh from victory in the international match at Hendon, England, and are confident of winning both team and individual events in the Olympic shooting. The American pistol shooting team has also arrived, and with the rifle team, which is now training at the Coblenz army range, complete the American representation to take part in the shooting events.

The trapshooters, under Jay Clark, finished an easy first at the Hendon shoot, breaking 113 out of a possible 120 targets in the team match and winning five first places in the individual events. Frank Froeh made a perfect hundred score.

The English team, which finished second at Hendon, will also compete in the Olympic matches, together with teams from eight other countries, Sweden, Norway, Canada, Belgium, Denmark, Finland, France and Holland.

All these teams are now in Antwerp, which is beginning to take on a crowded appearance.

The shooting events will begin Thursday and probably will continue for three days. The Americans had fine shooting practice today at the shooting grounds at Hoogboom, near Brasschaet. The pistol team, in charge of Colonel Snyder, has been unable to find grounds on which to practice. As the pistol competition does not start until July 28, this team may have an opportunity to go to Coblenz for practice on the army range there.

AMERICAN LEAGUE STANDING

	Won	Lost	P. C.
Cleveland	58	23	.667
New York	59	22	.728
Chicago	52	25	.677
St. Louis	42	44	.488
Washington	39	42	.481
Boston	39	44	.470
Pittsburgh	29	53	.354
Philadelphia	25	61	.291

RESULTS WEDNESDAY

New York 4, Cleveland 3.
Philadelphia 7, St. Louis 2.
Boston 2, Chicago 1.

GAMES TODAY

Chicago at Boston.
Cleveland at New York.
St. Louis at Washington.
Detroit at Philadelphia.

ATHLETICS BAT HEAVILY

Innings—1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9—R H E
Philadelphia... 1 0 0 0 1 0 1 5 x—7 12 3
St. Louis... 0 0 0 0 0 2 0 0 x—2 5 1
Batteries—Perry and Perkins; Bayne and Seeverd. Umpires—Evans and Hendon.

HOMER SAVES SHUTOUT

Innings—1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9—R H E
Boston... 0 0 0 0 2 0 0 0 x—2 7 2
Chicago... 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 x—1 6 1
Batteries—Jones and Walters; Williams and Schaik. Umpires—Nailin and Connolly.

LEVELAND'S NINTH FALLS SHORT

Innings—1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9—R H E
New York... 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 x—4 10 1
Cleveland... 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 x—3 10 1
Batteries—Mayes, Collins and Ruel; Caldwell and O'Neill. Umpires—Chill and Moriarty.

NATIONAL LEAGUE STANDING

	Won	Lost	P. C.
Brooklyn	52	36	.591
Cincinnati	46	35	.568
Pittsburgh	41	39	.513
St. Louis	41	43	.500
New York	41	42	.494
Chicago	41	46	.483
Boston	33	43	.434
Philadelphia	34	48	.415

RESULTS WEDNESDAY

Pittsburgh 4, Brooklyn 3.
New York 5, Cincinnati 3.
Philadelphia 6, Chicago 1.
St. Louis 3, Boston 2 (12 innings).

GAMES TODAY

Boston at St. Louis.
Brooklyn at Pittsburgh.
St. Louis at Cincinnati.
Philadelphia at Chicago.

BRAVES LOSE IN THE TWELTH

Innings—1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12—R H E
St. Louis... 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 1 x—3 12 2
Boston... 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 x—2 8 1
Batteries—Doak and Clemens; Fillingim and O'Neill. Umpires—Klem and Emslie.

RISX WINS THREE-HIT GAME

Innings—1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9—R H E
Philadelphia... 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 x—6 10 1
Chicago... 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 x—1 3 2
Batteries—Rixey and Wheat; Alexander, Carter and Killifer. Umpires—Moran and Rigler.

WORLD'S CHAMPIONS LOSE

Innings—1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9—R H E
New York... 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 1 x—3 8 1
Cincinnati... 0 0 2 1 0 0 0 0 x—3 8 2
Batteries—Toney, Douglas and Smith; Fisher, Sallee and Wingo. Umpires—O'Leary and Quigley.

PITTSBURGH DEFEATS LEADERS

Innings—1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9—R H E
Pittsburgh... 1 0 0 0 3 0 0 0 x—4 11 1
Brooklyn... 1 0 0 0 0 2 0 0 x—3 8 1
Batteries—Ponder and Schmidt; Miquard, Mitchell and Elliott. Umpires—Hart and Harrison.

COUNTY CRICKET SCORES

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Wednesday)—Yorkshire failed to take advantage of Lancashire's slip in the county cricket series yesterday, when they allowed Kent to defeat them by 121 runs. Heavy scoring prevented the match between Essex and Middlesex being brought to a conclusion, though extra time was played and the match was drawn, Middlesex leading in the first innings, 446 runs to 370. Nottingham defeated Hampshire by four wickets.

MUSIC

English Notes
By The Christian Science Monitor special music correspondent.

LONDON, England—Glowing accounts have reached London of the recent National Welsh Eisteddfod and the decision was an excellent one to give Londoners a chance of hearing the Newport Choral Society repeat some of its successes in conjunction with the London Symphony Orchestra under Albert Coates. The concert took place at Queen's Hall on the evening of June 11. It was brilliant in the performance, and brilliant in the enthusiasm displayed by the audience, but not altogether so brilliant in regards attendance, the hall was but two-thirds full.

One would be sorry to have this made a test case for the musical perception of Londoners. For though perhaps English audiences will always be shy of new composers, this program promised several certainties conducted by one of the greatest men of the present day. Those people who were happy enough to attend are not likely to forget the performance of Beethoven's Leonora No. 3 with which the concert opened. The great overture was given with a grandeur of conception and a perfection of performance for which no praise is too great. One felt this was music interpreted under the aspect of permanency; all small or superficial things had vanished.

Mr. Coates achieved another triumph with the Strauss tone-poem that came later in the program. This music is not of the unalloyed nobility of the Beethoven overture but is shot through with morbidity. Yet the conductor interpreted this tone-poem with force and splendor.

The third "certainty" was the set of "Five Mystical Songs" for baritone solo, chorus, and orchestra, by Vaughan Williams, sung by Percy Heming, the Newport Choral Society, and conducted by Arthur E. Sims. These five songs were written as much as 10 years ago; yet they had never been publicly performed in London till this occasion—though if memory serves rightly they have been given at a private concert, besides having been done in the provinces. The poems are all taken from the works of George Herbert; and the music is of singular beauty and intimacy. Too intimate, indeed, to win quick applause from a crowd, for the things it speaks of are best understood from experience and by the heart. It would be interesting to dwell upon the songs in detail, but it suffices here to mention the impressive climax of No. 2 on the words: "Can there be any day but this, though many suns to shine endower? We count three hundred, but we miss; There is but one, and that one ever."

Also memorable is the warm, tender and transcendent atmosphere of the third song, "Love Bids Me Welcome," and the glorious jubilation of the final anthem, "Let all the world in every corner sing My God and King."

The two works, new to London, by Cyril Jenkins, were the open questions of the evening. His Welsh fantasia for strings proved to be a most refreshing thing; vigorous, interesting and written with a knowledge of strings rare to find. But in "Freedom," for mezzo-soprano, baritone, chorus and orchestra, the composer has a libretto which is not altogether satisfactory for setting purposes; it is certainly unsatisfactory judged as pure poetry, and the music permits one's attention to wander for long stretches at a time. The climax, however, contains some excellent pages, and served to show, as did all the other choral items, the fine quality and intelligence of the choir.

Norwegian Singers Visit Stockholm
As a rule the Swedish male choirs are more inclined for touring in foreign lands than the Norwegian ones. Swedish song has for a long time been well known and appreciated west of the boundary line while Norwegian singers seldom visit Sweden, says a writer in Social-Demokraten, Stockholm. He continues as follows:

The choir of the Christiania Workmen's Association which recently sang at the Auditorium, Stockholm, was at that time making its first visit to Sweden. This choir points with pride to a brilliant pathway in singing extending over more than half a century, and in its home country it has gained a fame that is by no means local.

That the choir of the Christiania Workmen's Association represents a solid culture of song is a fact that soon became manifest. Evidently it made in the beginning less effort to capture the public by storm than is the case with some Swedish choirs, when they are touring foreign lands. It was something straightforward and natural in its singing, which by no means excluded expressive interpreting of the different tonic elements. The program consisted of compositions by Reissiger, Grieg, Heise, and a few other composers not so well known.

Worthy of special mention was an impressive and tuneful composition—"The Violet"—by the conductor of the choir, Alfred Russ. An interesting proof of a new and more dramatic choir singing was the rendition of "Per Spillemand," by Sigurd Lie, which was sung with elegance and vitality. The choir also gave a proof of its ability in the humorous field by singing "Brumbraken in Brumba."

In solo parts the choir was assisted by the opera singer, Olav Serenius, whose beautiful and well-cultivated baritone stood out with great distinction, having the choir tone as a lovely background. Possibly there might have been a little deeper shading of heartiness in the singing of Grieg's "The White Horse."

The Auditorium was not filled, but considering the lateness of the season the audience was large. The latter part of the program was applauded most demonstratively.

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PUBLIC NOTICE

COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS.

Metropolitan District Commission—Notice to

Contractors. Notice is hereby given that the

Metropolitan District Commission, 18 Tremont

Street, Boston, Mass., will receive proposals for

the construction of a concrete and masonry

structure, to be known as the "Bridgeway" and

located in the City of Boston, in the

Ward of South Boston, between the

Highway No. 1 and the Highway No. 2A, and

between the Highway No. 2A and the

Highway No. 2B, and between the

Highway No. 2B and the Highway No. 2C,

and between the Highway No. 2C and the

Highway No. 2D, and between the

Highway No. 2D and the Highway No. 2E,

and between the Highway No. 2E and the

Highway No. 2F, and between the

Highway No. 2F and the Highway No. 2G,

and between the Highway No. 2G and the

Highway No. 2H, and between the

Highway No. 2H and the Highway No. 2I,

and between the Highway No. 2I and the

Highway No. 2J, and between the

Highway No. 2J and the Highway No. 2K,

and between the Highway No. 2K and the

Highway No. 2L, and between the

Highway No. 2L and the Highway No. 2M,

and between the Highway No. 2M and the

Highway No. 2N, and between the

Highway No. 2N and the Highway No. 2O,

and between the Highway No. 2O and the

Highway No. 2P, and between the

Highway No. 2P and the Highway No. 2Q,

and between the Highway No. 2Q and the

Highway No. 2R, and between the

Highway No. 2R and the Highway No. 2S,

and between the Highway No. 2S and the

Highway No. 2T, and between the

Highway No. 2T and the Highway No. 2U,

and between the Highway No. 2U and the

Highway No. 2V, and between the

Highway No. 2V and the Highway No. 2W,

and between the Highway No. 2W and the

Highway No. 2X, and between the

Highway No. 2X and the Highway No. 2Y,

and between the Highway No. 2Y and the

Highway No. 2Z, and between the

Highway No. 2Z and the Highway No. 2A,

and between the Highway No. 2A and the

Highway No. 2B, and between the

Highway No. 2B and the Highway No. 2C,

and between the Highway No. 2C and the

Highway No. 2D, and between the

Highway No. 2D and the Highway No. 2E,

and between the Highway No. 2E and the

Highway No. 2F, and between the

Highway No. 2F and the Highway No. 2G,

and between the Highway No. 2G and the

Highway No. 2H, and between the

Highway No. 2H and the Highway No. 2I,

and between the Highway No. 2I and the

Highway No. 2J, and between the

Highway No. 2J and the Highway No. 2K,

and between the Highway No. 2K and the

Highway No. 2L, and between the

Highway No. 2L and the Highway No. 2M,

and between the Highway No. 2M and the

Highway No. 2N, and between the

Highway No. 2N and the Highway No. 2O,

and between the Highway No. 2O and the

Highway No. 2P, and between the

Highway No. 2P and the Highway No. 2Q,

and between the Highway No. 2Q and the

Highway No. 2R, and between the

Highway No. 2R and the Highway No. 2S,

and between the Highway No. 2S and the

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THE CHILDREN'S PAGE

HEMAN
FAY-JR.

"From every balcony they sprang—mayors, dragons, band-mice and all—leaping for the great pendulum that swung across the length of the room"

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

Does Anybody Know

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

Does anybody know
Where the brook runs to
Through the spreading meadows,
Through the sweeping meadows,
All the summer through?
Does anybody know
Where the brook runs to
All the summer through?

Building a Pilgrim
Stockade

"I'll tell you what," cried Jack, springing up from the grass in the shade of the house, and facing a half dozen other boys who had been trying for an hour or more to think of something to do. "It was nearing the end of summer and the boys' stock of 'things to do' was pretty well used up. So when Jack thought of something he exclaimed, 'I'll tell you what, let's make a stockade out of those old planks of Dad's that he tore up when they put in the cement sidewalk. They will make just a corking stockade, just like the Pilgrims built when they first landed in America 300 years ago. I've been reading a book that tells all about the Pilgrims coming to Cape Cod in 1620 and making log houses and stockades, and doing all sorts of things.'"

Just the thing," answered the other boys and all leaped up and ran full tilt over to the back of Jack's barn, where were several great piles of well-worn planks, about six feet long and a foot wide. Jack's father was intending to have them sawed up sometime for use in the fireplace. But he had let the boys use some of them now and then for making things and they were sure he would not object to their making a stockade. And perhaps he would help them, for he enjoyed seeing what they would make next, and every night when he came home from the office almost the first thing he usually did was to go out into the yard and see what the boys were up to."

So the boys set to work. Back of the stable was an ordinary fence of posts joined by a few boards. In one corner of this yard the boys started to work. Two sides of their stockade could be nailed to this fence and would help make the other two sides stronger. Jack ran into the house and soon came out again carrying a book which showed the stockade around the house of Governor Bradford in the Plymouth Colony, and the boys wanted to make one like this. The planks

were set on end and nailed to the boards of the yard fence. The length of the enclosure was to be about 20 feet and the width about 15, so this would be a first-rate stockade.

Several days went by before they finished the four walls of the stockade, but when it was finally complete, it did look a good deal like Governor Bradford's, if you used a little imagination, because the ends of the boards were ragged where they had worn away, and they were rough and uneven with lying on the ground so long, and having so many children walking over them for so many years, or riding up and down them in their tin wagons.

But the best of all was yet to come. One day Jack's father came out as usual into the yard to see what the boys "were up to," and after looking at the stockade for quite a while, he said: "You ought to have a kind of blockhouse or observation tower like Captain John Smith used when he wanted to see the Indians coming through the corn. There is the corn across the street, and he pointed to the garden he had made there. The boys, of course, were in favor of this at once, and listened eagerly while he told them what to do.

So the next morning they built a platform about the same level as the top of the stockade, in one corner of the enclosure. It was made very, very strong with planks on end to hold it up. These planks put close together made a little room under the platform. Then they built a roof over the platform so that there was a real observation tower above the stockade.

Then the fun began and the boys began to enjoy the results of all the work they had done. They held colony meetings such as the Pilgrims held, and also had their supper out in the stockade now and then, with corn roasted over the bonfire. Having a Pilgrim stockade encouraged the boys to read books about the Plymouth colony and why such a small number of people had come all the way across the ocean in a tiny sailing vessel called the Mayflower to build up a colony in the New World, as America was called in those days, a name which it still has.

My Window

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor
My window is a little frame,
As plain as plain can be.
My window is a little frame
That holds in very straight outline
The twinkling sea.
My window is a little frame,

The Adventures of
Diggeldy Dan

In Which Dan Hears the Clock Strike One

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Now should you ever, like Dan, some day visit the Valley of Tick Tock, and, reaching the plaza that lays in the very center of Mictown, take 11 steps to the east and then 10 to the south, you would like as not come upon a vine-covered mound something of the width, the shape and the height of a haycock. And were you to thrust the vines to one side you would find that they covered the face of two wooden doors, so fashioned and hinged as to part in the middle. But did you seek to open them to learn what might be concealed underneath you would discover that something forbade you to do so. And after you had tugged, and then tugged again, and probably said "Oh, dear," at your failure, you would seek out the reason and find it to be a stout and wholly unyielding lock.

But this is something with which you will doubtless never contend. Not that you will never visit the valley, but because, if you do, you will most likely be accompanied as was Diggeldy Dan. For, at the end of the day and the first hours of the night spent in journeys to Stubbleton, Dorton and Nightsville, the clown found himself marching toward this very same knoll that has been described as resembling a haycock.

What a marvelous multitude attended him! Of course there were the dragons, and there were the bands, and there were the mayors—all four of them. The latter now rode in splendid cornucopia carriages, drawn by mice in harness and plumes and driven by others with cockades on their hats. At the rear and both sides walked mice in such number, and so packed together, that as Dan looked down on them it seemed as though the very ground was in motion. And when, now and then, the vast procession came to a pause—as processions are likely to do—there was not the slightest evidence of confusion. This was because every mouse instantly stepped on the tail of that mouse who walked just in front of him and so held him quite fast just as he, in turn, was held in his tracks by the one who came to a halt right behind him.

Nearly all had brought lamps. These were not carried but were fastened to the caps that all of them wore. This gave the throng a most picturesque look. It made Dan think of a torchlight procession and, again, of the lights that jewel a town when one views it from some distant hillside. Just why the mice had been provided with lamps Dan could not guess; for the moon now floated high in the skies and flooded every inch of the way. But he was soon to find out, for it was not long before the mayors drew up in the lee of the knoll that looked so much like a haycock. Up the vines went the dragons and, pulling this way and that, quickly bared the two doors to full view. Next Mayor Mouser and his companions alighted. Looking back Dan saw that all the attending throng were standing upon each other's tails and evidently awaiting some momentous event.

"Advance to the portals, Diggeldy Dan!" cried Mayor Mouser, as he waved toward the tightly locked doors. With two strides the clown stood before them.

"You have the key?"
"Right here in my hand," Dan made haste to reply as he held the object on high that all might observe it.
"Then, be it known to you that that which you hold is something more than a mere token of our hospitality. It is likewise the key to the underground passage—the passage that leads to the Clock!"

"Are we all ready?" called Mayor Mouser as he leaped to the seat of his carriage the better to look back across the vast sea of faces that stretched for yard after yard down the avenue.

"Yes, yes!" answered a thousand and one voices as their owners danced with impatience upon a thousand and one tails.

"Then, Dan—open the doors!"
At this command the clown dropped to both knees. Quickly he thrust the key in the lock and turned it as swiftly with a twist to the right. As he did so the dragons swung the two doors apart. And there, before him, and leading into the knoll, was a tunnel-way as black as the darkest of nights.

Into this curious passage leaped the van of the column, waving bright torches high overhead. The bands followed after and next came the mayors—all four of them—marching abreast.

Now Dan had sunk down on his knees when he unlocked the doors and so was quite in a position to enter the passage—not walking upright, as you may well suppose, but moving along on "all fours."

Down, down and still downward

they all traveled. Around and around they all wound their way. Now and then the passage opened into galleries of considerable size. Still other tunnels branched into these and from out of them trooped yet other mice to join in the endless procession.

"They are those who have entered the tunnels that join this larger one as it winds under Dorton, Stubbleton and Nightsville," Beader explained. "But we have passed the last galleries and will soon be in the Great Room. You may even now be able to see the lights up ahead."

And Dan could. There, far beyond and above the heads of the mice that marched in front of him, was a faint yellow glow. This grew brighter and wider as they advanced. Then, two minutes after, the column entered the room that Beader had promised.

The Great Room was quite big enough to allow Dan to stand upright. So he did so. Its walls formed an oblong and along these walls were an almost countless number of balconies to the railings of which scores of torches were fixed. Dozens upon dozens of tiny stairways ran from the balconies while still other flights connected the higher balconies with those that were under them. The room had no furnishings. Its floor was of stone and worn almost to a polish as though it had been visited time after time by thousands after thousands of feet.

Having observed this much, Dan looked overhead. It was then he discovered that the room had no ceiling. At first he thought he was peering into the skies, so deep was the gloom up above. But, try as he would, no stars could he see nor yet so much as a glint of the moon. Indeed, there was nothing but the rather dim outline of a most confusing black mass—that and the queerest kind of a something that swung first to right and then to the left like the pendulum that sways in a clock.

"Like the pendulum that sways in a clock," puzzled Dan, as he put his thoughts into words. "Why it is a pendulum!"

Even as he spoke his ears detected the steady "tick-tock, tick-tock" that he had heard when he first entered the valley. And the sound came from a point right over his head! Now he knew; now his eyes, grown accustomed to the gloom, told him he was right. He was looking up into the great tower—the tower that he had seen with his head thrust through the trees. And, as if to favor the watcher, the moon at that moment sent some of its beams through a chink at the top, plainly disclosing whole mazes of wheels and two hands

of tremendous size. The hour lacked but five minutes of one!

"Yes," said Beader, who had by this time mounted to Dan's ruff, "the Great Room is directly under the Clock. And now if you will stand right where you are you will see and hear all that takes place. That's my balcony up yonder and I must be getting over to it at once."

Away he scampered and as he did so Dan saw that all the mice were mounting the stairways and climbing to the balconies that bordered the room. In the largest of these, at the center of the topmost tier, a chair was being formed. One who seemed to be the leader, gave the pitch now and then by blowing upon a stalk of wheat. Then, at a signal, the chorus began:

"Dickory, dickory dock;
Dickory, dickory dock."

These same words were chanted over and over and over again, but with many changes of melody. As the chorus rang through the Great Room, Dan saw that those in the balconies were standing on very tiptoes, as if eager to be off to he knew not where. Suddenly more words were added to the song:

"The mice ran up the clock," sang the voices. Instantly the air seemed filled with flying mice. From every balcony they sprang—mayors, dragons, band-mice and all—leaping for the great pendulum that swung across the length of the room. And, reaching it, up the great shaft they went—upward into the very tower of the Clock. There were those who missed when they jumped. But these picked themselves up in a twinkling, dashed back to the balconies and once more leaped for the pendulum. Now, all others gone, the singers followed their fellows until, at last, only Dan remained in the Great Room.

"Dickory, dickory dock.
The mice ran up the clock," came the far-away voices of the chorus.

"Tick-tock, tick-tock," sang the Clock in reply.

Then it gave forth a great "bur-r-r-r" that shook the tower to its very base.

"The clock struck one," chorused the choir.
"Boom!" went the Clock.
"The mice ran down—" began the singers. But whether the verse was completed Dan could not tell. For, at the boom of "One" the mice fairly rained into the Great Room. Down they came, laughing, tumbling, racing and scrambling pell-mell—all bound for the tunnel that led to the knoll. Into the passage they went, some rid-

ing on the backs of their comrades or smaller ones clinging fast to the tails of those who were larger and swifter than they. Last of all came the mayors holding tight to their hats. With such speed did all travel that the echo of "one" had hardly completed its rounds of the tower when the Great Room was empty. Yet not quite empty for, as Dan turned to follow, there came a patter of feet near his own. It was Beader who had returned to escort him back through the passage.

"Wasn't it fun!" cried the red-coated dragon as the two of them entered the tunnel.

"Fun!" answered Dan, "why it's more than that—it's a story! What a tale I shall have to tell when I get back to the menagerie tent! But now that I have my story, I suppose I should be returning to the corn patch where we first met, for it may be that the Pretty Lady will be waiting to carry me back to Spangleland."

"Then we will take this passage to the left," said Beader. "It will bring us out but a few steps from there." So the two pressed forward with no light to guide them save the wee lamp that the dragon wore in his cap. Suddenly Beader stopped.

"I heard it, also," chimed Dan. "It was a neigh! The White Horse must be near the mouth of the passage. Come, let us hurry."

Soon they were standing in the moonlight and there, sure enough, was the one with the Blue Blue Eyes. "I knew you were coming," she said. "I could hear your voices under the ground. But now you must bid Beader farewell else we will never reach the circus by dawn."

"A good-by and no end of thanks to you, Friend Beader," exclaimed Dan. "A good-by to you Diggeldy Dan," the dragon answered most warmly, as the clown sprang to his seat. "And do come and visit us again some day."

"Indeed, shall try," called Dan in return as the White Horse started off down the slope. And looking back he could see that Beader had mounted to the top of a cornstalk. There he stood, waving his plumed cap over his head, his red coat a bright spot in the moonlight.

Soon the hoofs of the White Horse began to play a soft tattoo on the turf and the Pretty Lady's laugh to ring merrily in tune with it. Yet these sounds could not shut out another that Dan fancied still filled the air. It seemed to come from the fast receding valley, growing fainter and fainter and fainter, yet still saying, "Tick-tock, tick-tock, tick-tock."

THE HOME FORUM

1620-1920

The Pilgrim Fathers

Well worthy to be magnified are they who, of friends and country took a last farewell, their loved abodes forsook.

Then to the new-found World explored their way.

That so a Church, unforced, uncalled to brook

Ritual restraints, within some sheltering nook

Her Lord might worship and his word obey

In freedom. Men they were who could not bend

Blest Pilgrims, surely, . . .

From Rite and Ordinance abused they fled

To Wilds where both were utterly unknown;

But not to them had Providence foreshown

What benefits are missed, what evils bred.

In worship neither raised nor limited

Save by Self-will. Lo! from that distant shore,

For Rite and Ordinance, Piety is led

Back to the Land those Pilgrims left of yore,

Led by her own free choice. . . .

—William Wordsworth.

Leaving Delftshaven, Holland

July 22, 1620.

At length, after much travel and these debates, all things were got ready and provided. A small ship [The Speedwell] was bought, and fitted in Holland, which was intended as to serve to help to transport them, so to stay in the Country and attend upon . . . such other affairs as might be for the good and benefit of the colony when they came there. Another was hired at London, of burden about nine score; and all other things got in readiness. [The Mayflower] So being ready to depart, they had a day of solemn humiliation, their pastor taking his text from Ezra .S. 21. and ther by the river, at Ahava, I proclaimed a fast, that we might humble our selves before our God, and seek of him a right way for us, and for our children, and for our substance, upon which he spent a good part of the day very profitably, and suitable to their present occasion. The rest of the time was spent in powering out prayers to the Lord with great fervency. . . . And the time being come that they must depart, they were accompanied with most of their brethren out of the city, unto a town sundrie miles off called Delfes-Haven, where the ship lay ready to receive them. So they left the good-

ly and pleasant city, which had been their resting place near twelve years; but they knew they were pilgrims, and looked not much on these things, but lift up their eyes . . . and quieted their spirits.

Thus hoysing sail, [22 of July] with a prosperous winde they came in shorthe time to Southhamton, where they found the bigger ships come from London, lying ready, with all the rest of their company."—William Bradford in "History of Pilmoth Plantation."

The Covenant of the Mayflower

Wednesday the sixth of September . . . we loosed from Pimoth . . . at length . . . upon the ninth of November following, by breake of the day we esleped land which we deemed to be Cape Cod. . . . This day before we came to harbour, observing some not well affected to vntile and concord,

was liked, but the thing it self . . . was rather permitted than approved, and so with cautions, directions, and instructions, sixteen men were set out with every man his Musket, Sword and Corslet, vnder the conduct of Captaine Miles Standish vnto whom was adioyned for counsell and aduise, William Bradford, Stephen Hopkins, and Edward Tilley. . . . From "The Journal of the Pilgrims at Plymouth in New England in 1620," by George B. Chever, D. D.

with a dash of peaceable self-confidence and healthy defiance in the look of him. In fact one is called to forget the engraving in looking at this; and indeed I have since found the engraving is not from this, but from another Cranach, to which also it has no tolerable resemblance. But I must say no more of the Wartburg. We saw the place on the plaster where he threw his inkstand—the plaster is all cut out and carried off by visitors. . . . Poor and noble Luther! I shall

The Puritans

Written for The Christian Science Monitor
IN connection with any undertaking, it is well for one to ask himself, What will this mean a century or two centuries from now? If an enterprise continues to be of unfolding value, then it stands at least as a type of the true idea which manifests Principle. The permanent reality of any doing must be, of course, the expression of divine intelligence as idea, quite apart from any material seeming. The right idea endures because it is wholly apart from matter, whereas any merely earthly sense of things is ephemeral and futile. Yet for any mortal sense of things there is the spiritual idea which the divine Mind knows and ceaselessly maintains. The better type of this idea is that sense of things from which at least some materiality has vanished. As Mary Baker Eddy says on pages 60 and 61 of "Miscellaneous Writings," "Every material belief hints the existence of spiritual reality; and if mortals are instructed in spiritual things, it will be seen that material belief, in all its manifestations, reversed, will be found the type and representative of verities priceless, eternal, and just at hand."

Those who were known as the Puritans proved much of what is eternal because they were turning their attention very considerably to Principle and away from materialistic worship. In so far as they understood that real, spiritual life with its manifestation must be pure, unmingled with materialism, they were demonstrating the unfoldment of one important epoch in religious history. The purity of absolute Principle always has existed and always will exist to be experienced throughout true living. Every recognition of spiritual purity, or true wholeness, as desirable has been good and remains valuable today. In their varied activity, they were seeking to demonstrate as much as they discerned of divine wisdom. The very setting out for a new land came from a desire to be less hampered in their religious experience. To just the extent that the seemingly limited gives way before the unlimited, to that extent is the essential purity, wholeness, or holiness, of the divine Mind actually demonstrated.

The only remedy for any seeming lack of demonstration, however, is more earnest consecration than ever before. On page 181 of "The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellaneous," Mrs. Eddy says: "The Puritans possessed the motive of true religion, which, demonstrated on the Golden Rule, would have solved ere this the problem of religious liberty and human rights." The one infinite Principle, which is the only motive power that ever has inspired any true religious activity, is still Principle, endlessly unfolding. Hence the most fitting celebration now for the endeavors of the Puritans must be a fuller demonstration of Principle. As Mrs. Eddy continues in the passage just quoted, "It is a consummation devoutly to be wished" that all nations shall speedily learn and practise the intermediate line of justice between the classes and masses of mankind, and thus exemplify in all things the universal equity of Christianity." The wholeness or purity of Principle requires absolute equity, or justice, in all activity. The rights for which the Puritans were striving are permanently achieved only through the understanding of this spiritual justice.

The essential purity of true Life, which is the divine Mind with its expression, is identical with essential justice, for the rightness of Principle is always right, no matter what words may be used to explain it. The Puritans showed a tremendous energy in their earnest desire for simple freedom in their worship of God. The complete fulfillment of this freedom which is so just can come, however, only through the understanding that God is Mind and creates only spiritual idea, never any form of matter. If the Puritans had known that the divine Mind is the one governing power and always produces unalloyed freedom of spiritual activity, they would have achieved even greater progress in religion than they did demonstrate. Nevertheless their sturdy effort and attainment are not to be thought of in any way except with rejoicing, now that what they accomplished has been followed by still broader unfoldment. The quality of Mind which has been good at any time is still good. To appreciate and take advantage of this is an endless privilege.

The demonstration of genuine democracy in religious activity must, of course, overturn any lingering belief that there can ever be only some specially favored few who are entitled to know God intimately. In other words, a belief in a technically expert religious class to interpret Principle for what are considered the masses is not just. It was not equitable in the time of the Puritans and it is not equitable today. The fact is that the divine Mind expresses itself infinitely, and all who will may turn for themselves to the divine Mind infinitely manifest, and prove that, in the so doing, just that much of the limited false sense of things disappears. "Behold, the days come, saith the Lord," in the words of Jeremiah, "that I will make a new covenant with the house of Israel, and with the house of Judah. . . . After those days, saith the Lord, I will put my law in their inward parts, and write it in their hearts; and will be their God, and they shall

be my people. And they shall teach no more every man his neighbor, and every man his brother, saying, Know the Lord: for they shall all know me, from the least of them unto the greatest of them, saith the Lord."

From the least unto the greatest is, of course, just a way of stating the infinite availability of Principle. The wholeness and purity of true religion must consist in the infinite oneness of the divine Mind and its manifestation, real man. What the Puritans discerned of the presence of God was good. Today it is for all to prove that absolutely unlimited reliance on divine Principle is possible. The attainment of complete religious freedom must be the demonstration of the aliveness of one perfect Mind and its perfect spiritual expression. Nothing less than this is truly just and eternally enduring.

Plymouth Colony in 1627

Isaac De Rasieres, an officer in the Dutch colony of New Netherland, paid a visit to Plymouth colony, in Massachusetts, in 1627, and in one of his letters to friends in Holland thus described the Pilgrim settlement:

"New Plymouth lies on the slope of a hill stretching east toward the sea coast, with a broad street about a cannon shot of eight hundred [yards] long, leading down the hill, with a [street] crossing in the middle, northwards to the rivulet and southwards to the land." The houses are constructed of hewn planks, with gardens also enclosed behind and at the sides with hewn planks, so that their houses and courtyards are arranged in very good order, with a stockade against a sudden attack; and at the ends of the street are three wooden gates. In the center, on the cross street, stands the Governor's house, before which is a square enclosure, upon which four paterroes [steen-tucken] are mounted, so as to flank along the streets. Upon the hill they have a large square house, with a flat roof, made of thick sawn planks, stayed with oak beams, upon the top of which they have six cannons, which shoot iron balls of four and five pounds, and command the surrounding country."

"An error in statement of the points of the compass is here evident. It should be 'southward to the rivulet and northwards to the land.'"

Influence of the Pilgrims

The coming hither of the Pilgrims three centuries ago . . . shaped the destinies of this continent, and therefore profoundly affected the destiny of the whole world.—President Theodore Roosevelt. (Provincetown, 1907.)

SCIENCE AND HEALTH

With Key to the Scriptures

By MARY BAKER EDDY

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Two Puritan Homes in England

Amid the quiet pastures threaded by the Rytton Stream, where the counties of York and Lincoln and Nottingham meet, are two small villages, the homes of the only Pilgrim Fathers satisfactorily traced to English birthplaces. A simple . . . interest clings to these secluded spots. At Scrooby is the manor house wherein William Brewster, the great hunter of the pilgrimage and foremost planter of New Plymouth, was born. Archbishops of York had found a home here for centuries. Woolsey, at the close of his strangely checkered career, lodged there and planted a mulberry tree in the garden; Bishop Bonner dated a letter thence to Thomas Cromwell, and when William Brewster became Elder Brewster, pensive Puritans often gathered there to worship, "and with great love he entertained them when they came, making provision for them to his great charge."

His condition was prosperous and he could well afford to do it. . . . Next to Brewster, William Bradford was the most prominent of the lay preachers among the Scrooby fraternity. He became Governor Bradford of the Plymouth Colony—"the first American citizen of the English race who bore rule by the free choice of his brethren"—and the historian of the Plymouth Plantation. Bradford, a yeoman's son with comfortable home surroundings, lived at Austerfield, an ancient agricultural village about three miles from Scrooby on the Yorkshire side. The pretty cottage of his birth is still shown by the roadside near the Norman church. . . . A youth . . . he walked across the fields to join the Scrooby brethren in their meetings. He and Brewster, the two men who were to impress their individuality so powerfully upon the religious life of the American people, became firm friends, and, says their late historian, that friendship, "formed amid the tranquil surroundings of the north midlands of their native land, was to be deepened by common labors and aspirations, and by common hardships. . . . endured side by side, both in the old world and the new."—A. C. Addison in "The Romantic Story of the Mayflower Pilgrims."

A Writer's Night in the Woods

A robin sang from a puff of red breast. The fox lay quiet and took his rest. A wren on a tree-stump carolled clear. Then the starlings wheeled in a sudden sheer. The rooks came home to the twiggy hive. In the elm-tree tops which the winds do drive. Then the noise of the rooks fell slowly still. And the lights came out in the Clench Brook Mill. Then a pheasant cocked, then an owl began. The stars grew bright as the yews grew black. The fox rose stiffly and stretched his back. He flared the air, then he padded out To the valley below him, dark as doubt. Winter-thin with the young green crops. From old Cold Crenon and Hilcote Cope. —From "Reynard the Fox," by John Massfield.

but gave some appearance of faction, it was thought good there should be an association and agreement that we should combine together in one body, and to submit to such government and governors, as we should by common consent agree to make and choose, and set our hands to this that follows word for word:

In the name of God, Amen. We whose names are underwritten, the loyal Subjects of our dread sovereign Lord King James, by the grace of God of Great Brittain, France, and Ireland King, Defender of the Faith, &c.

Having vnder-taken for the glory of God, and advancement of the Christian Faith, and honour of our King and Country, a Voyage to plant the first Colony in the Northern parts of Virginia, doe by these presents solemnly & mutually in the presence of God and one of another, covenant, and combine our selves together into a civil body politike, for our better ordering and preservation, and furtherance of the ends aforesaid; and by virtue hereof to enact, constitute, and frame such just and equal Lawes, Ordinances, acts, constitutions, offices from time to time, as shall be thought most meet and convenient for the general good of the Colony; unto which we promise all due submission and obedience. In witness whereof we have here-vnder subscribed our names. Cape Cod 11th. of November. In the year of the reign of our sovereign Lord King James, of England, France and Ireland eighteen, and of Scotland forty-four, Anno Domino 1620.

The same day so some as we could, we set a-shore fifteen, or sixteen men, well armed, with some to fetch wood, what the land was, and what inhabitants they could meet with. They found it to be a small neck of Land; on this side where we lay is the Bay, and the further side the Sea; the ground or earth, sand hills, much like the Downes in Holland, but much better; the crust of the earth a Spits depth, excellent blacke earth; all wooded with Oakes, Pines, Sassafras, Juniper, Birch, Holly, Vines, some Ash, Walnut; the wood for the most part open and without vnder-wood, fit either to goe or ride in; at night our people returned, but found not any person, nor habitation, and laded their Boats with Juniper, which smelled sweet & strong, and of which we burnt the most part of the time we lay there.

Munday the 13. of November, we vnsheeped our Shallop and drew her on land, to mend and repaire her, having bin forced to cut her downe in bestowing her betwixt the decks, and she was much opened with the peoples lying in her, which kept vs long there, for it was sixteen or seventeen dayes before the Carpenter was finished here; our people went on shore to refresh themselves, and our women to wash, as they had great need; but whilst we lay thus still, hoping our Shallop would be ready in fve or sixe dayes at the furthest, but our Carpenter made slow worke of it, so that some of our people impatient of delay, desired for our better furtherance to travell by Land into the Countrey; which was not without appearance of danger, not having the Shallop with them, nor means to carry provisions, but on their backs; to see whether it might be fit for vs to seate in or no, and the rather because as we sayled into the Harbor, there seemed to be a river opening it selfe into the maine land; the willingness of the persons

Carlyle Describes Luther's Room

The chamber of conference between Luther, Zwingli, etc., is used for keeping hay. The next morning brought us from Cassel to Eisenach, with its Wartburg, where Luther lay concealed translating the Bible; and there I spent one of the most interesting forenoons I ever got by travelling. Eisenach is about as big as Dumfries, a very old town but well whitewashed, all built of brick and oak with red tile roofs of amazing steepness and several grim old swagbellied steeples and churches and palatial residences rising conspicuously over them. . . . It stands on a perfect plain by the side of a little river, plain smaller than Langholm and surrounded by hills which are not so high, yet of a somewhat similar character, and are all grassy and many of them thickly wooded. Directly on the south side of it there rises one hill, somewhat as Lockerbie hill is in height and position, but clothed with trim rich woods; all the way through which wind paths with prospect houses, etc. On the top of the hill stands the old Wartburg, which takes you three-quarters of an hour to reach; an old castle—Watch Castle is the name of it—near eight hundred years old, where there is still a kind of garrison kept, perhaps twenty men; though it does not much look like a fortress; what one sees from below being mainly two monstrous old houses, so to speak, with enormous roofs to them, comparable to two gigantic peat stacks set somewhat apart. There are other lower buildings that connect these when one gets up. There is also of course a wall all round—a donjon tower, standing like Repentance—and the Duke of Weimar, to whom the place belongs, is engaged in restorations, etc., and has many masons employed on it just now. I heeded little of all they had to show, except Junker Georg's chamber, which is the nearest of the peat stacks, the one nearest Eisenach and close by the gate when you enter on your right hand. A short stair of old worn stone conducts you up. They open a door, you enter a little apartment, less than your best room at Scotsbrig, I almost think less than your smallest, a very poor low room with an old leaded lattice window; to me the most venerable of all rooms I ever entered. Luther's old oak table is there, about three feet square, and a huge fossil bone—vertebra of a mammoth—which served him for footstool. Nothing else now in the room did certainly belong to him; but these did. I kissed his old oak table, looked out of his window—making them open it for me—down the sheer castle wall into deep chasms over the great ranges of silent woody mountains, and thought to myself, "Here once lived for a time one of God's soldiers. Be honour given him!" Luther's father and mother, painted by Cranach, are here—excellent old portraits—the father with a dash of thrift, contention and worldly wisdom in his old judicious, peasant countenance, the mother particularly pious, kind, true, and motherly—a noble old peasant woman. There is also Luther's self by the same Cranach; a picture infinitely superior to what your lithograph would give a notion of; a bold effectual-looking rustic man, with brown eyes and skin;

Search for a Harbor

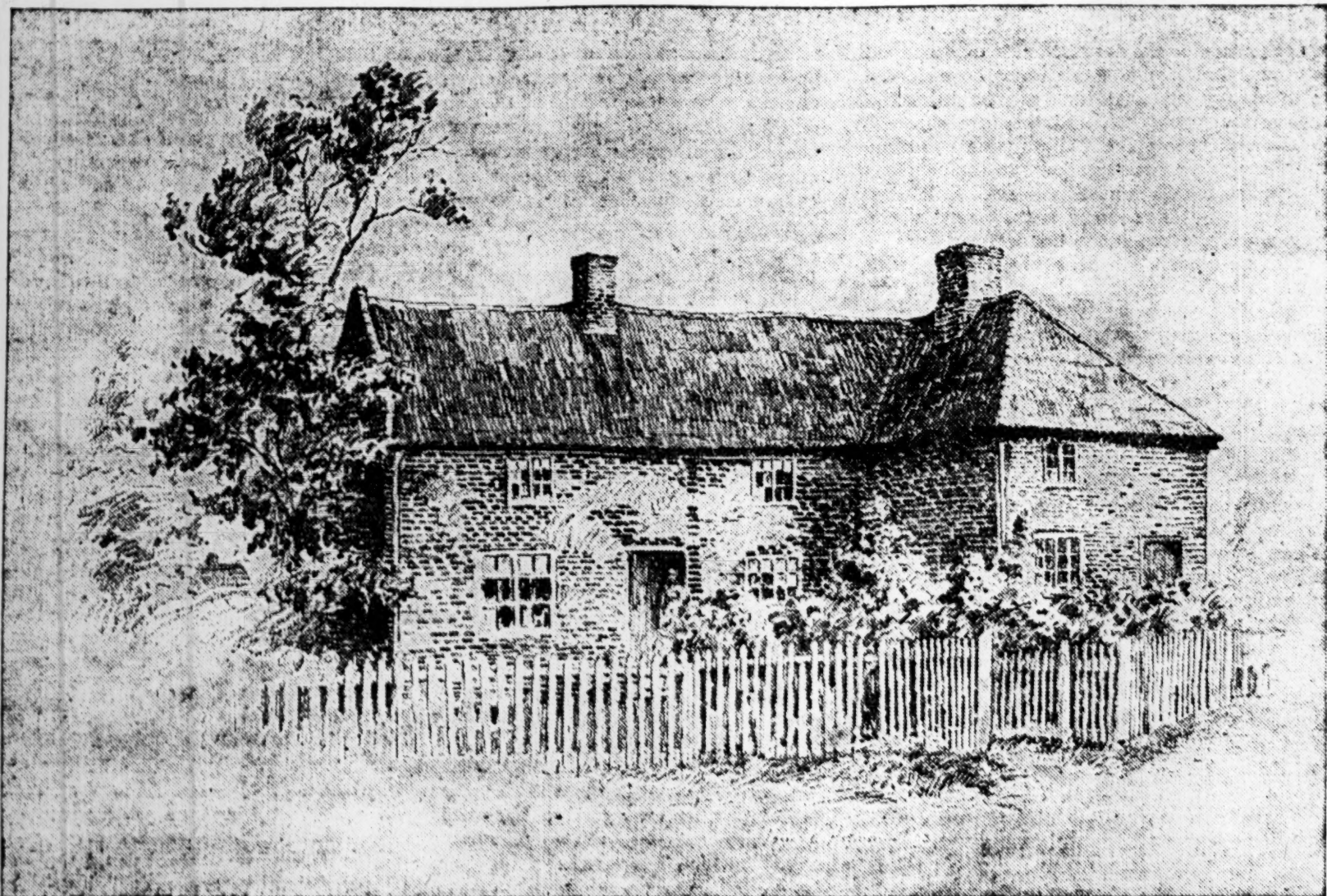
The month of November being spent in these affairs, & much foule weather falling in, the 6. of Desember: they sente out their shallop againe with ten of their principall men, & some sea men, upon further discovery, intending to circulate that deepe bay of Cap-crosse. The weather was very cold, & it froze so hard as ye sprea of ye sea lighting on their coats, they were as if they had been glazed; yet that night betimes they got downe into ye botome of ye bay, and as they drew nere ye shore they saw some ten or twelve Indians very busie aboute some thing. They landed aboute a league or two, from them, and had much a doe to put a shore any where, it lay so full of flats. Being landed, it grew late, and they made them selves a barricade with logs & bowes as well as they could in ye time, & set out their sentinell; & betooke them to rest, and saw ye smoake of ye fire ye savages made yt night. When morning was come they devised their company, some to coaste along ye land, if any fit place might be for their dwelling. . . .

So they ranged up and downe all yt day, but found no people, nor any place they liked. When ye sune grew low, they hasted out of ye woods to meete with their shallop, to whom they made signes to come to them into a creeke & hardby, the which they did at high-water; of which they were very glad, for they had not seen each other all yt day, since ye morning. So they made them a barricade (as usually they did every night) with logs, staks, & thike pine bowes, ye height of a man, leaving it open to leeward, partly to shelter them from ye cold & wind (making their fire in ye middle, & lying round aboute it) . . . From hence they departed, & coasted all along, but discerned no place likely for harbor; & therefore hasted to a place that they piloted, (one Mr. Coppin who had bine in ye countrey before) did assure them was a good harbor, which he had been in, and they might fetch it before night; of which they were glad, for it began to be foule weather. . . . On Munday they sounded ye harbor, and founde it fit for shipping; and marched into ye land, & found diverse cornfields, & little running brooks, a place (as they supposed) fit for situation; at least it was ye best they could finde, and ye season, & their present necessity, made them glad to accept of it. So they returned to their shipp againe with this newes to ye rest of their people, which did much comforte their hart.

On ye 15. of Desember; they wayed anchor to goe to ye place they had discovered, & came within two leagues of it, but were faine to bear up againe; but ye 16. day ye winde came faire, and they arrived safe in this harbor. And after wards tooke better view of ye place, and resolved wher to pitch their dwelling; and ye 25. day began to erecte ye first house for commune use to receive them and their goods.—William Bradford in "History of Pilmoth Plantation."

We Must Pilgrims Be

. . . we ourselves must Pilgrims be. Launch our Mayflower, and steer boldly through the desperate winter sea. . . . —James Russell Lowell.



Home of William Bradford, Austerfield, England, by Louis A. Holman

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, U. S. A., THURSDAY, JULY 22, 1920

EDITORIALS

The Greek Campaign in Asia Minor

THE authoritative statement made to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor in London, a few days ago, to the effect that the Greek campaign in Asia Minor against the Turkish Nationalists was concluded, with all ends aimed at attained, must be regarded as marking a period, at any rate, in a very remarkable achievement. The Greek advance posts now rest on a line far outside the boundaries of the Sanjak of Smyrna, and the latest advances show, not only that the inhabitants of the country within the new Greek lines have, for the most part, welcomed the Greeks as deliverers, but that, outside these lines over a zone of considerable breadth, the population has repudiated Kemal Pasha, and is persistently seeking the protection of the Greek outposts. Indeed so marked everywhere has been the cordial reception accorded the Greek troops by the Muhammadan inhabitants that it occasions no surprise to learn that, in Brusa itself, the Mayor "publicly honored the Greek troops, and the Muhammadan population expressed joy at the deliverance from the tyranny of Kemal Pasha."

Now whilst the whole episode rounds enormously to the credit of the Greek Army and the Greek military authorities, there can be little doubt that, in years to come, the Greek campaign in Asia Minor will be regarded as a crowning of the patient, honorable, and far-sighted policy of the Greek Premier. For indeed it is characteristic of the success which has at last attended the efforts of Mr. Venizelos that it has been attained through no finesse, through no selfish opportunism, but through an honest, straightforward adherence to a righteous demand, and the utmost faithfulness in observing engagements. Again and again, during the past fifteen months, Mr. Venizelos could have justified an advance by the Greek Army occupying the Sanjak of Smyrna against the Turkish Nationalists. For indeed, almost from the first day that the Greek forces, with the full consent and approval of the Council of Four in Paris, landed in Smyrna, in the May of last year, they were menaced by the hands of Turkish soldiers. Contrary to all treaty engagements, these Turkish hands, sometimes massing together until they formed an army some 150,000 strong, hung on the boundaries of the Greek zone massacring and terrorizing in all directions. The Greeks, however, scrupulously observed the boundaries of the zone set by the authority of the Allies; whilst Mr. Venizelos, in spite of the tremendous pressure which must have been brought to bear upon him in certain quarters, steadily refused to force the hands of the Allies by taking such action as might precipitate a situation favorable to Greece.

From the very first, however, Mr. Venizelos seems to have recognized that the hour might come when Greece would have to fight, yet once more, for her rights; when the Allies, although fully desirous of conceding to Greece all her righteous demands, would find themselves not in a position to enforce their decisions. This situation, of course, actually obtained some two or three months ago. The final success of Greece at San Remo, signified by the drawing up of the Turkish treaty, was seriously clouded by the doubt which existed, or at any rate was carefully propagated, to the effect that the treaty was unenforceable, save at a cost which the Allies could never face. "France," declared a French writer, about that time, one generally recognized as being the mouthpiece of the Quai d'Orsay, "was opposed to the break-up of the Turkish Empire, but yielded to the superior interests of England. Today, it is clear that the Turkish treaty can only be applied in so far as it can be imposed by force." Everything that happened in the Near East at that time seemed to support this view. The French had practically abandoned the defense of Cilicia, and General Gouraud, although in command of a well-equipped army of some 60,000 men, professed himself helpless in the face of Kemal Pasha, and came to terms with him, after indulging in a "strategic retreat" in the fullest sense of that term.

Just prior, therefore, to the assembling of the Spa Conference, all the stage seemed to be set for what was being sedulously urged in Paris as a "re-examination of the whole question of oriental policy." It was at this precise moment that Mr. Venizelos intervened. Greece had a well-equipped army ready to move at a moment's notice. This army was at the disposal of the Supreme Council, for operations against the Turk. Greece, in a word, was willing to do what General Gouraud had failed to do, what Paris was declaring would call for untold men and treasure to do. All that Greece was waiting for was the sanction and approval of the Supreme Council. How this sanction and approval was ultimately attained, what arguments Mr. Lloyd George used in order to win over Mr. Millerand, may never be known. The Supreme Council, however, did give its approval, and on Wednesday, June 23, the Greek forces in the Smyrna Sanjak moved against the Turkish Nationalists. Almost exactly three weeks later, the campaign is authoritatively declared to be over, with the Greek Army everywhere victorious.

What effect this successful campaign will have on the ultimate settlements in Asia Minor; whether Greece can be expected to rest content with the existing settlement, which falls short to such a considerable extent of her just aspirations, it is impossible to say. For the present, this latest success of Mr. Venizelos' policy has assured to Greece all that falls to her under the Turkish treaty, whilst it has immeasurably strengthened Mr. Venizelos' position, both at home and abroad. True, the implacable anti-Venizelists profess to discover in the Greek Premier's action in sanctioning the use of Greek soldiers against the Turk a fresh cause for complaint; nevertheless, not a few anti-Venizelists have changed over to the side of the Greek Premier because of it; whilst, for the rest, throughout Greece generally, there is a deeper disposition, perhaps, than ever before to regard Eleutherios Venizelos as the deliverer of his country.

Prohibition and the News Handlers

IN THE face of recent reassertions that the prohibition enforcement law in the United States cannot be made effective, it is peculiarly gratifying to the law-abiding citizenship of the country to find the annual report of the federal Prohibition Commissioner, for this first year of prohibition, declaring unequivocally that the law is already a success. Of course, the liquor forces, though defeated, are eager to give the impression, to any who will lend a ready ear, that prohibition cannot be enforced. They seize upon any material that can be turned or twisted to serve their purposes, and they are shrewdly persistent in their effort to make it appear that liquor and lawlessness are making a greater appeal to the people of the country than are prohibition and the law. Still, every little while there comes some new proof, some uncontrovertible evidence, that what the liquor forces are endeavoring to make plausible has no basis in the facts. This report of Commissioner Kramer is proof of the kind just mentioned. It corroborates what the supporters of the dry régime have been thinking and saying. It shows not only that those who persist in undertaking to break the new law are being, on the whole, successfully restrained, but it indicates also that the doubters who, in the early stages of the dry régime, could not conceive it as possible that prohibition should really prohibit, are now being convinced against their will.

Commissioner Kramer points out that the attempts to evade the law which come to the surface in states like New York and New Jersey, attract an attention, particularly in the public press, beyond anything that their importance actually merits. For they do not reflect the national sentiment, as he finds it. National sentiment is behind the prohibition law. It has shown a striking advance in this direction since the Supreme Court declared prohibition constitutional. Before this decision of the highest court of the country, the federal officials had reason to feel some doubt as to the whole-heartedness of the support that was being given them by local officials in their efforts to enforce the law. Since the decision, local officials have been generally exhibiting greater confidence. They have cooperated more readily with federal officers in joint efforts at enforcement. Public sentiment has given evidence of being more solidly behind the law than it was while the court decision was a matter of doubt. The number of violations is daily being reduced. Liquor dealers who take a chance are finding more and more difficulty in effecting a violation of the law. So that the federal commissioner feels warranted in making a statement which, coming from the man whose judgment is best worth having in the matter, is of striking significance. That statement is that he now has no doubt whatever that national prohibition never will be discarded by the people of this country.

One of the reasons why prohibition is not yet everywhere acceptable is that the manner of dealing with the subject in the news columns of the daily papers tends, perhaps almost unconsciously on the part of many reporters, if not editors, to play into the hands of the wets. Often thoughtlessly, perhaps now and then by design, a reporter, and more often still a head-writer, handles the news in a fashion to make of it, to a superficial view, an argument against prohibition, when fair handling of the same item might show the facts to be supporting the prohibition cause. Take the matter of the United States collector's report for the fiscal year ending June 30, in the Boston district. As dealt with in a leading Boston daily the other morning, that report was so presented that in its heading and its opening paragraph it could hardly fail to give the impression that the first year under the dry law had resulted in a tremendous falling off in revenues by reason of the cutting off of the tax receipts from intoxicating liquors. The emphasis was laid almost wholly upon the drop of \$5,500,000 in liquor taxes and the assertion that the taxes collected in 1919 showed a total of over \$12,000,000, while those of 1920 amounted to only a little over \$7,000,000. Now these statements are absolutely in accord with the facts, but to that presumably large proportion of newspaper readers who gather their information by scanning the headlines and opening paragraphs of news articles, this item about the collector's report could hardly have been reassuring as to the good effects of prohibition. Yet the same article, followed to its end, through the lines of small type below the larger lettering in the introductory paragraph and the heading, showed unequivocally that the district collections from all sources for the fiscal year were greater by far than the amount collected for the year 1919. The total for that year was more than \$245,730,445. The total for 1920, however, in spite of the \$5,500,000 drop in liquor taxes, was \$350,928,233. Instead of a reduction of total receipts in the first year of prohibition, there had been a tremendous increase. In fact, the increase in revenue from candy, soft drinks, theater admissions, and transportation alone amounted to enough to offset the loss of taxes from distilled spirits and fermented liquor. Of course, it is impracticable to tell in either heading or opening lines all that a news article has to say in the way of information. But until news handlers more generally give emphasis to the constructive effects of prohibition enforcement than they seem impelled to do at present, newspaper readers should be prepared to make some allowance for a fallacious wet trend in the form of much of the news now being printed with relation to the liquor situation in the country.

What is really being shown by the mass of news now current is that prohibition is proving itself a tremendous benefit, a constructive influence whereof the effects are bound to be increasingly advantageous as the application of the law becomes complete.

Political Status of Women in Sweden

ALTHOUGH the final parliamentary decision on the bill granting full suffrage to women in Sweden, on the same terms as men, will not be given until next year, every month that passes sees a steady working out of that general emancipation of women from age-long restrictions of which the inability to vote was only one. As to the suffrage itself, the position is that, whilst the right

to vote was actually granted by both houses of the Riksdag in the May of last year, to become valid it must be adopted, once more, by both chambers after a general election, which, according to present arrangements, is to be held next autumn. This definite parliamentary decision, really only a formality, will thus be given some time next year, at the latest, and, immediately this is done, it is expected that the second chamber will be dissolved, and new elections held, at which the women will vote.

It is to be regretted, of course, that no means could be found of expediting the matter, as there is no longer any doubt as to the feeling of the country of the woman suffrage issue. Sweden, moreover, is already much behind the other northern countries in granting the suffrage to women. The women of Finland have been enfranchised since 1906, the women of Norway since 1913, and the women of Denmark since 1915. Sweden, however, is, as has been said, steadily working out the problem, still far from complete solution even in countries where women have long had the vote, the problem of placing women, in all spheres of activity, on an equality with men. Thus, last year, a royal committee was appointed with Mrs. Emilia Broomé, the well-known suffragist, as its president, to draw up legal rules concerning the admission of women to state appointments. This committee recently made its first report, in which it proposed to remove all constitutional obstacles to the admittance of women to the service of the State. It also proposed that the details of such admittance should be embodied in a special law, stipulating that women should be entitled, provided they possessed due qualifications, to all state appointments except military service, higher police service, state offices in men's prisons, and diplomatic and consular service. In the so-called liberal professions, women may be lawyers, engineers, architects, and so forth, whilst a position of complete equality with men in the matter of remuneration and professional status is carefully maintained. Then, although there are special rules limiting women's industrial work to be found in the factory acts, there are practically no trades from which women are expressly excluded.

A great deal of this equalization is, of course, as yet, very largely theoretical. Thus in the matter of education, for instance, whilst all opportunities for education are open to boys as well as to girls, the girls are still at a great disadvantage, inasmuch as all the girls' schools are in private hands, and, as a consequence, very expensive, whilst the schools for boys are maintained at the expense of the State. Such inequalities, however, it is safe to assume, will be rapidly done away with. The fundamental idea underlying the women's movement seems to be very generally grasped in Sweden, and wherever this is the case, and a faithful effort is made to apply its simple logic to every problem which presents itself, rapid progress is assured.

Cape Cod Days

THE sophisticated vacationist, possibly fulfilling a promise often made to himself, comes at last to quaint Cape Cod. Convinced, perhaps by much reading and possibly by preconceived notions reasonably enough formed, that no surprises and few thrills await him, he is quite unprepared for what he is to find. The realization, of course, has always been that Cape Cod is different from all other playgrounds in the United States, and no revision of estimates is necessary in this particular. Cape Cod is different, just at its people, its homes, its churches and industries are different. But this is so simply because it has retained, unadorned and unspoiled, a sweetness, a beauty, and a quaintness that linger and charm the newcomer, so reminding him of the old times and peoples and events almost sacred in the hearts and memories of those who give serious thought, now and again, to the enduring traditions upon which rest the very foundation stones of a nation which, because of its steadfastness and its adherence to a simple faith, has grown great. Not even the casual visitor can come to the cradle of what, until the time of the Pilgrims, was unknown and unrecognized as an inherent and inalienable right of liberty and conscience, without some realization of the courage and fortitude possessed by the humble but undaunted founders. From Plymouth to Provincetown there remain almost numberless tangible evidences of their advent, their consecration, and their industry.

Their story has been told and retold, as it will ever be told and retold, as an expression of gratitude and as an inspiration. History, song, and romance have established in literature and chronicle an enduring record which must ever remain clear. But to the realist there must come, with actual association with the places and things which bear mute testimony so eloquently convincing of the realities which form the basis of the historical drama, a finer realization of the zeal of those who came to do the work which the Pilgrim Fathers did. The years seem but yesterdays. Here, at hand, are the very tools with which the men wrought. Here are the pots and pans, spinning wheels and looms used in the crude homes, and here the Bible and the Charter, the basis and the expression of the faith and the purpose, the inspiration and the proof, of their moral and religious independence. These are the monuments, left by themselves, the silent but persuasive testimonies that men and women need never seek opportunity to do the work their hands find to do.

Perhaps all that has been written or said of Cape Cod's quaintness is literally true. Whether or not the observer is convinced that it is true may depend entirely upon the point of view. At any rate, Cape Cod is unique. Yet it is no more or less unique than a section or city of the south, for instance, or of the west. It is quaint only because it is so regarded by those who are unaccustomed to its scenes, its homes, its industries, and the ways and customs of its people. Certain it is that its heritage has never been dissipated. Changes have come, many of them, in the centuries since the Mayflower; changes in customs, in dress, in industry, and in ways of traveling, yet there is, in the estimation of the visitor, a conviction that all has not been changed. There are broad, winding highways now where once there were mere paths and trails, and back from wooded lanes and streets stand,

here and there, the commodious summer homes of prosperous newcomers or the descendants, perhaps, of the old-time Cape families. Perhaps a modest farm home built in the latter years of the seventeenth century has grown, by accretion and the ingenious affixing of more modern additions, into something like a rambling manor, boasting its antiquity. A railroad threads its way, tortuously, from the mainland almost to the Cape's very tip, and other modern devices of communication and transport have added to the comfort and convenience of the dweller.

But the rocks remain, and the sand dunes, and throughout the seasons the winds play roughly with the waters, betimes, while the fishing craft seek safety in the sheltered coves and harbors and the lights send out their warnings, just as they have for years and years. And with all these remain, it is quite apparent, no inconsiderable remnant of a society as truly characteristic of Cape Cod as it was at any period of the centuries which are now history. No people, it is safe to say, has succeeded to a richer heritage, and none could have guarded a heritage more zealously. One need not be a fatalist to accept uncomplainingly and cheerfully the duty and the opportunity at hand. The need, perhaps, is more for a philosophic trend which so often satisfies and allays an inordinate ambition for adventure rather than accomplishment. There seems to be what may be termed an unobtrusive or passive form of industry which, persistently pursued, results in satisfying accomplishment. Its exemplification is sometimes apparent in the small orchard, the fertile "wild" meadow, the prolific cranberry "bog," the neat home and farm buildings, the one-horse plow and wagon, and a thrifty flock of "Rhode Island reds." Such are the pictures of contented home life which the vacationist carries with him when he bids farewell to sea and bay and sound, and gratifying and satisfying memories they are of many pleasant Cape Cod days.

Editorial Notes

LORD ISLINGTON, chairman of the British National Savings Committee, gives unstinted praise to the work of the local authorities and their helpers. He claims that the savings movement owes its usefulness to the self-sacrificing efforts of over 200,000 voluntary workers throughout the country, who will be stimulated and encouraged by the knowledge that their efforts in future will benefit their own localities. A meed of praise should be, and will be, given to the army of voluntary workers, not only in this but in other cases in which men and women, without pay, did work of singular importance while they were being taxed to provide inflated wages for the servants of inefficient bureaux. Lord Islington has made a good beginning, which undoubtedly will be followed up.

AN INTERESTING example of the peculiar ramifications of the high cost of living, and learning, is the hardship experienced by French university students in the various expenses attendant upon the higher examinations. Students in Paris and Bordeaux have petitioned that their "thèse de doctorat," the thesis to be submitted and discussed in the examination for the doctorhood, should be typewritten instead of printed. Their request arises from the fact that from 100 to 200 printed copies of the thesis had to be submitted. This, while always an item of serious consideration for the student of moderate means, has now become almost prohibitive in view of the soaring prices of publication, while the sum of 1000 francs or so for the evening dress required to be worn at some examinations completed a somewhat portentous expense account. The authorities, however, have come to the rescue by provisionally allowing the substitution of a morning coat for the evening dress, and by reducing the number of theses required to sixty-five, and no doubt some permanent regulation will be adopted whereby the student will not be burdened by unnecessary expense.

WHILE it is entirely natural that newly enfranchised women voters of the United States should take great interest in legislation for women and children, in order to relieve them of oppressive conditions, they should not permit themselves to be stampeded into demanding from lawmakers programs of so-called social welfare designed solely by certain groups for the latter's own special interest. For instance, one school of medicine apparently sees in the new women voters an opportunity to secure its own advantage through a carefully concealed campaign designed ostensibly to enlist women in the aid of women and children, but which evidently is in fact a selfish effort to establish medical domination. Such efforts seem to be certain to fail, for it is most unlikely the women can be stampeded in that easy fashion which certain people profess to believe in, nor can the political influence of women be restricted to one field of endeavor. Women's interests and spheres of activity are neither more nor less than those of the men themselves.

THE coming factor in Canadian politics is undoubtedly the Farmers Party. Almost every one apparently, admits that it is the coming party. But it is new to the political arena, and is only just beginning to realize its power. On the other hand, the new Premier, the Hon. Arthur Meighen, and the Hon. William Lyon Mackenzie King, the leader of the Opposition, are young men. Things are, therefore, likely to be brisk in Canadian politics in the near future.

IT is cheering to hear that about one-third of the fields of European battles of two years ago are again planted and yielding products of the soil. Especially is there cause for rejoicing that in France, where the devastation was perhaps most extensive, reconstruction work is going forward with energy. As one American financier, after a trip to Europe, said concerning France: "There is not a tree in sight, and for houses the peasants are using material which was used to support trenches. But the sentiment of home is in them and the government is aiding them in every way."